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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

WITH SIXPENCE.
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6^d.



ALI TAHMI BEY, MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

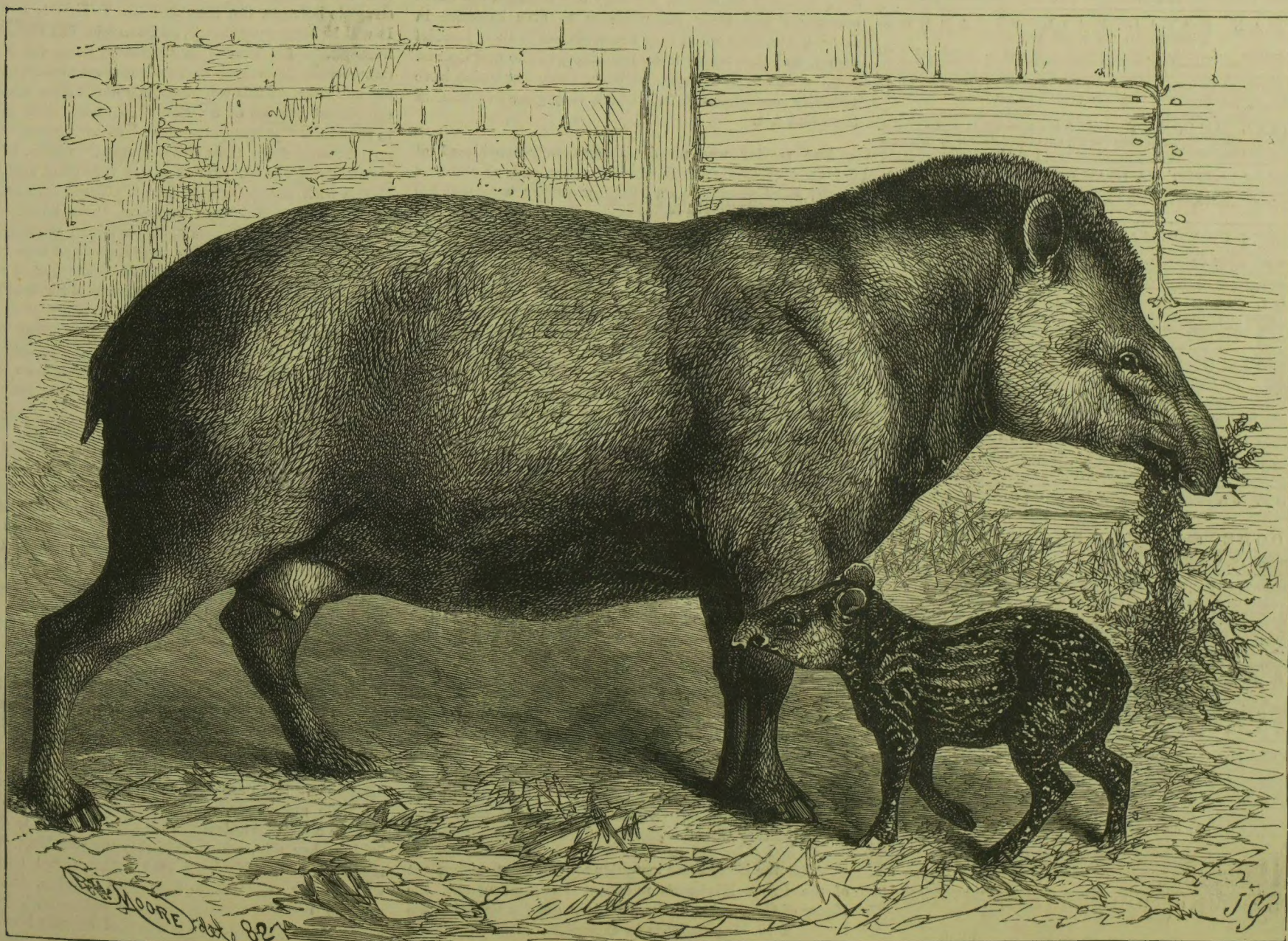


AHMED ARABI BEY, MINISTER OF WAR.



ABDULLAH HALIM BEY, MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.—SEE PAGE 182.



THE NEW-BORN TAPIR AND ITS MOTHER, IN THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 182.

BIRTHS.

At Allahabad, India, on the 22nd ult., La Marquise de Bourbel de Montpinçon, of a son.
On the 16th inst., at Tottenham, Middlesex, the wife of W. Tyndale Watson, M.D., of a son.
On the 23rd ult., at Kingston, Jamaica, the wife of John Alexander Duntze, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst., at 15, Buccleuch-place, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Walter C. Smith, John Nicholson, Valparaiso, Chili, to Wilhelmina Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Rev. James Wood.
On the 2nd inst., at the parish church of St. Marylebone, by the Rector, the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, assisted by the Rev. P. C. Bevan, Sir George Kellner, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., to Jane, daughter of the late F. B. Carter, Esq., of Shanganagh, in the county of Dublin.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, 16, Kensington-gore, Hyde Park, William Hurst, aged 51, after long suffering, deeply lamented. Friends will please accept this intimation. Country papers please copy.
On the 4th inst., at his residence, Sydney Villa, Stanhope, in the county of Durham, Major Sydney Dhippon, late of the Madras Artillery, in his 60th year.
On the 12th inst., at Elmoro Court, Gloucestershire, after only a few days, illness, aged 31, Jane Isabella, third daughter of Sir William and Lady Guise.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON at MONACO, 1882.

Two Troupes are engaged at the Theatre—one for Operetta and Vaudeville (the Troupe of the Bouffes Parisiens, Paris), the direction of which has been intrusted to Mr. Plunkett, Ancient Director of the Palais Royal.
The other, an Italian Opera Troupe, is conducted by M. Jules Cohen, of the Academy of Music.

The following is the Programme of the Representations:—
Saturday, Feb. 25, FAUSTO, by Madame Albani (Marguerite), M. Gayarré (Faust), M. Faure (Mephistophe), M. Maurel (Valentin), Madame Schalchi (Siebel), Madame Stuarda (Marthe).
Tuesday, Feb. 28, FAUSTO.

Saturday, March 4, LUCIA, by Madame Albani and Messrs. Faure and Gayarré.

Tuesday, March 7, LUCIA.

Saturday, March 11, AMLETO, by Mesdames Albani, Schalchi, and Messrs. Faure and Nouvelli.

Tuesday, March 14, AMLETO, LUCIA, or FAUSTO.

The Opera of "Fausto" will always be played with the extraordinary distribution of Maurel, Faure, and Madame Albani.

After March 15 a Series of Brilliant Concerts will terminate the season.

It will be the first appearance of M. Faure in the role of Ashton in "Lucia," and also for the first time that Mr. Maurel will sing Rigoletto.

These celebrated artists have never appeared together in any theatre.

PIGEON-SHOOTING, MONACO, 1882.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES. All demands for information should be addressed to Mr. AD. BLONDI, Monaco. Open to all upon a written introduction from a member of the Hurlingham Gun Club, London; the "Cercle des Patineurs," Paris; or the "Tir du Bois de la Cambre," Brussels.

Friday, Feb. 24, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, at 25 metres. Prize, ESTERHAZY, Handicap—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each.

To the second 30 per cent upon the entrance fees—3 Pigeons.

Monday, Feb. 27, POULES A VOLONTE.

Friday, March 3, POULE D'ESSAI, 20 francs each—1 Pigeon, 251 metres. Prize, CAMOUR—An Object of Art, added to a Poule of 50 francs each. To the second winner, 30 per cent on the entrance fees—3 Pigeons, 251 metres.

Monday, March 6, POULES A VOLONTE.

Wednesday, March 8, and Thursday, March 9, GRAND PRIX DE CLOTURE—An Object of Art and 5000 francs, added to 100 francs Entrance. The second winner will receive 1000 francs, and 25 per cent on the entrance money. The 1st winner, 500 francs and 20 per cent. The fourth winner, 15 per cent. The balance to the First Winner—12 Pigeons.

The First Day, 6 Pigeons, at 25 metres. The Second Day, 6 Pigeons at 25 metres.

The Grand Closing Prize will be followed by other Series, up to April 6.

All the Pigeons are to be paid for at the rate of 2 francs each; and English cartridges will be found on the ground.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 15s., available by these Trains only.

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SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 and 11.50 a.m. and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the Pullman Car Trains.

TICKETS and every Information at the Brighton Company's

West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—OLD MASTERS

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from 9 to 6.30, will CLOSE MARCH 11. Lighted at dusk with the Electric Light.

BIRKET FOSTER.—A LOAN COLLECTION of upwards

of 100 WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, by this eminent Artist, ON VIEW, for a short period only, at J. and W. VOKINS' Gallery, 14 and 16, Great Portland-street. Admission free.

WORKS BY THE LATE JOHN LINNELL.—A Loan

Collection of Choice Pictures by this Master is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission One Shilling, the proceeds for the Benefit of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

WILL CLOSE ON MARCH 4, THE SIXTEENTH

WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. Open, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

Gallery, 53, Pall mall. H. P. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION.

The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF G. R. WAITS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 6s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION"—"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT CHANGE in the Programme of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT o'Clock.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL ROSA OPERA

COMPANY. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. Monday, Feb. 27, by special request, LOHENGRIIN. Tuesday, Feb. 28, TANNHAUSER. Wednesday, March 1, TROVATORE (only time). Thursday, March 2, TANNHAUSER. Friday, March 3, MIGNON (last time). Saturday, March 4, at Two, RIENZEL; at Eight, MARTANA (last time). POPULAR PRICES. For full particulars see Daily Papers. Box-Office open daily from Ten till Five.

MR. WALTER BACHE'S ORCHESTRAL SYMPHONY.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, MARCH 2, at 8.30. Franz Liszt—A Faust Symphony (Faust, Gretchen, Mephistopheles). Der Tanz in der Dorfschenke (Mephisto, Wagner, Episode from Lohengrin). "Faust." Orchestra of 81 Performers. Mr. Ben Davies (of the Carl Rosa Opera). Chorus of 80 Voices (tenors and basses). Conductor, Mr. Walter Bache. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Half-past Eight, Albery's TWO ROSES—Mr. Digby Grant, Mr. Irving; Our Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James; Messrs. Howe, Terriss, G. Alexander; Misses W. Emery, H. Matthews, Mrs. Pauncefort, Miss Ewell. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—Messrs. Terriss, Andrews, Carter; Misses Louisa Payne, H. Matthews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL.—The

most Mysterious and Amazing Illusory Entertainment in the World. Every Evening at Eight, and Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight. New second Part, a Burlesque of Spiritualism, with a Light and Dark Séance, and marvellous production of a spirit form enveloped in a cloud of light. Admission from 2s. to 1s. Book seats at the Office; or any Agents.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Monday, Feb. 27, last time of AGES AGO, OUT OF TOWN, by Mr. Corney Grain, and NO. 204. Tuesday, Feb. 28, first time of THE HEAD OF THE POOL, a new Entertainment, in two parts, by Arthur Law. Music by Edouard Fauré; and a new Musical sketch by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled NOT AT HOME.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1882.

Escorted by her father, the Prince of Pyrmont-Waldeck, and by the Duke of Albany, her betrothed, the Princess Helen arrived in England on Tuesday on a somewhat lengthened visit to the Court at Windsor. The cordial welcome given to the fair Princess on landing at Sheerness, and on her arrival at the Royal castle, is an earnest of the warm reception that awaits the fiancée of Prince Leopold from all sections of her Majesty's subjects. Her presence at Windsor for the next week or two will, no doubt, afford a grateful relief to her august hostess in the interval that precedes the trip to the Riviera. At Mentone and its lovely neighbourhood a change of scene and entire rest will, it is to be hoped, so fortify the health and spirits of the Queen that she may be able heartily to participate in the wedding festivities that are to follow on her Majesty's return.

It is unfortunate that the course of events does not at present promise that tranquil political atmosphere which is best suited to such auspicious ceremonials. In a few weeks, however, if not sooner, the threatening storm which disturbs the relations of the two branches of the Legislature will no doubt have passed over. It is natural that the Irish landlords should view with alarm the results of the Act of last Session, and the decisions of the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners in favour of a reduction of rents, which, on the average, have been equal to twenty per cent on the cases adjudicated by the Courts. Still this Act of Parliament, which received the assent of both Houses after protracted debates, has been only four months in practical operation, and the appeals in some critical cases have not yet been heard. On Friday, however, after a debate of great significance and unusual length, the hereditary Chamber, by a majority of 96 to 53 votes, accepted the motion of Lord Donoughmore for the appointment of a Select Committee to "inquire into the working of recent legislation in reference to land in Ireland, and its effect upon the condition of the country." Lord Carlingford, himself an Irish landlord, protested against such an inquiry as "premature, hasty, and unprecedented," and Lord Chancellor Selborne strongly objected to a course which would "unsettle, disturb, and dissatisfy everybody." The powers of such a Committee are practically unlimited, for they can summon the Commissioners and their subordinates to give evidence in London at a time when they are absorbed in their judicial duties, and thus paralyse the machinery of the new Courts. With a rashness scarcely credible, their Lordships have virtually rescinded the vote which they gave in favour of the Land Act.

The matter was no doubt anxiously considered at the Cabinet Council held on Saturday, and, as the first result, Lord Granville on Monday quietly informed his brother Peers that the Government would refuse their co-operation in the selection of the proposed Committee. In the representative Chamber there was a scene of great excitement, when the Prime Minister gave formal notice that on Monday next he should move a resolution declaring that Parliamentary inquiry at the present moment into the working of the Irish Land Act "tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to the best interests of good government in Ireland." This momentous challenge of the Upper House, amounting to a vote of censure on their Lordships for the course they had taken, was loudly cheered on the Ministerial side, and listened to with stupefied silence by the Opposition. The prolonged wrangle that subsequently took place did not materially alter the aspect of the case. Ministers contend—and their view is supported by common sense—that the action of the Lords will paralyse the Land Act and jeopardise the peace of Ireland. The language of the First Minister of the Crown on the subject could hardly have been more emphatic, and the House of Lords must be prepared either to assume the responsibilities of the Executive—which is absurd—or to recede from an indefensible position, either by rescinding or postponing the Committee. In our representative Chamber constitutional traditions, the growth of many generations, and "broadening down from precedent to precedent," have been strained to the utmost. It is lamentable to see the Conservative Peers following suit by standing upon a technical right in violation of that unwritten law which has so admirably preserved the balance between the several estates of the realm, and the reckless violation of which will most affect the Hereditary Chamber.

After the heated and irregular conversation arising out of the Prime Minister's unexpected announcement, the House of Commons on Monday night quietly settled down to listen to Mr. Gladstone's exposition of the proposed new Rules of Procedure. In a calm, argumentative, and

conciliatory speech, the right hon. gentleman traced the gradual development of license of speech and of obstruction, and the growing pressure of legislation; and he insisted that, apart from subordinate changes, the only adequate remedy was to recognise the sound principle that the majority should prevail, as was the case in nearly every Legislature in the world. The safeguards against the tyranny of the majority were the initiative of the Speaker and the limitation of the closure, and Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government are quite ready to assent to a proviso that when the minority is less than forty, the majority must be more than a hundred. Towards the close of his address, the Premier made a pathetic reference to the frail tenure of his life—a life which was rather in the past than in the present. But he would be sorry it should close before the House of Commons, now in great part paralysed in the discharge of its noble duties, had its free power of action restored. The Leader of the Opposition at once took up a definite position by refusing to regard the closure as necessary; the object desired by all being, he thinks, attainable by means of the other Rules, without destroying freedom of speech, the proposed safeguards of which Sir Stafford Northcote regards as illusory. In the debate that followed upon Mr. Marriott's amendment against giving the majority the power of closing a debate, Mr. Goschen, an independent Liberal, in a very weighty speech, insisted that drastic remedies must be applied in order that the House might recover the power of dispatching business. In the present state of public feeling, the tyranny of the majority he rightly described as a mere bugbear. It was more probable that the new rules—at least the right of using the closure—would in due time become obsolete, and that the assembly would return to the self-regulating usage which had preserved its dignity and efficiency. Should the House of Lords repent of its recent reckless act, the debate on the Procedure resolutions may be resumed on Monday.

General Skobelev, who is in a sort of honourable exile in Paris, has capped his recent spread-eagle speech relative to the advance of Russia eastward by an address to some Servian students in that capital which has set Germany in a blaze, and has proved, as the Grand Duke Constantine is reported to have said, "that a man may be a hero in the battle-field and a lunatic in politics." This fire-eating officer avers that the foreigner is everywhere in his country, and his hand in everything. It is a "disastrous influence," that can only be destroyed by the sword. "And," he went on to say, with a blunt frankness devoid of diplomatic decency, "if you wish to know the name of this foreigner, this intruder and intriguer, this enemy so dangerous to Russians and Slavs, I will name him. It is the German. I repeat it, and I beg you will never forget it. This enemy is the German. A struggle between the Slav and the Teuton is inevitable. It will be long, sanguinary, and terrible, but the Slav will triumph." All classes in Germany, from the Emperor downwards, Liberals as well as Conservatives and Clericals, are indignant at this unprovoked and stinging attack, and the official journal of St. Petersburg has felt it necessary to repudiate "private utterances" from persons "having no authority from their Governments," which, it is emphatically declared, cannot affect the good relations of Russia with neighbouring States. Those relations, it is repeated, no doubt with sincerity, "are based not only upon ties of friendship existing between crowned heads and their clear perception of the interests of their peoples, but also upon the strict and mutual observance of existing treaties." Seeing, however, that General Skobelev is the greatest military genius in the Russian army, and the idol of the masses of the population, a vacillating Government and a secluded Czar will not, and apparently dare not, seriously call him to account, although he deals in reckless menaces that outrage a neighbouring people.

Such incidents leave a soreness of feeling which no repudiation or explanation can remove, because it has long existed, and still exists, in a latent form. It may be granted that the Russians, or, to speak more correctly, the enthusiastic Pan-Slavists, hate and despise both Germans and Austrians, but their prejudices can hardly find expression in deeds. It is barely possible that the action of Austria in Herzegovina and Bosnia, where her difficulties are increasing, may resuscitate and raise to a dangerous height the Slav movement which official influence might vainly endeavour to stem. But, to all appearance, Prince Bismarck is "master of the situation," and the Austro-Germanic alliance is an impregnable barrier against Russian aggression. It might be easy enough for these two Powers to deprive the Czar of his Polish provinces, and thus seriously to curtail the Russian Empire. But a Russian attack upon Austria and Germany combined would be ineffectual, and perhaps disastrous. Both are better prepared for war than their excitable neighbour, and Russia would stand no chance in such a conflict unless France should choose to enter the field as her ally, which is highly improbable. We may therefore reasonably hope that international animosities will subside, and that Slav and Teuton, instead of striving for the mastery on the battle-field, will live together in peace and, in a spirit of friendly rivalry, aim to promote the development of European civilisation.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have drunk the Queen's health in a balloon at the altitude of one mile from the earth; in a birch-bark canoe on the river St. Lawrence, just as the ice was beginning to "pack"; on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; and in the House of Correction, Dee Island, Boston, Massachusetts (I am glad to say that the Governor kindly let us out again, after dinner); but I never dreamed that it would be my fortune to quaff health and long life to her Most Gracious Majesty at a depth of sixty feet below the bottom of the sea. The bottom, not the level, mind. This submarine experience was successfully accomplished on Saturday last, the 18th inst.; the sea in question being the British Channel; the place, the immediate vicinity of Shakspeare's Cliff, Dover; and the precise locality where the health-drinking took place, a seam of grey chalk, through some eleven hundred yards of which the Tunnel which is to unite England with France has already been drilled.

The pilgrimage was not accomplished without a certain amount of travail. First you had to don a kind of "miner's clothing," in the shape of a canvas jacket and overalls: for the interior of the tunnel is, obviously, not yet cased with concrete; and occasional contact with the chalky sides of the "heading" were far from remote contingencies. Then, in batches of four, you were lowered in a "cage" down a circular shaft a hundred and sixty feet deep; and at the bottom you found yourself in the tunnel itself, which was brilliantly illuminated by the Electric Light, on the Swan system.

The eleven hundred yards or so already excavated have a foot-way and lines of rails running right up to the place where the boring machine is in operation; and as the grey chalk is scooped out an endless "Jacob's ladder" of buckets, resembling the grain elevators at Chicago, empties the "stuff" into trucks, by which it is conveyed to the shaft, and so to upper earth again, where it will be used for making cement—the very cement, perchance, which is to "concrete" the tunnel. For about five hundred yards we sped along the rails on a sort of "trolley" or "dummy" car. The remainder of the distance we traversed on foot. It was rather trying to such of the party as were stout, and over five feet eight in stature; for although the diameter of the circular bore is seven feet—eventually to be enlarged to fourteen feet—the raised footway on which the rails are laid so diminishes the altitude of the tunnel that one had to stoop; and I am acquainted with at least one of the party who has suffered from an uncomfortable aching in the region of the dorsal vertebrae ever since last Saturday.

I have ceased to speculate as to when the Channel Tunnel will be completed, or whether it will be completed in what is commonly (and thoughtlessly) called "our time." How can we tell when "our time" shall end? I would rather not enter into any calculation as to how much money the enterprise, if it be sanctioned by the Government, will cost. I was calmly told the other day that the tunnel could not be made for less than two millions sterling. On the other hand, I heard figures quoted on Saturday to show that the entire works would not entail an outlay exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand pounds. *Nous verrons*—or our successors will.

As it was, I have heard the "Hip, hip, Hurrah!" and the "One cheer more!" underneath the bed of the sea. If the Mermaids and the Mermaids, the Tritons and the minnows could only have known that Sir Edward Watkin and Lord Brabourne, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sir Myles Fenton, Mr. John Hollingshead and Mr. Edmund Yates, were tossing off bumpers of Heidseck's Dry Monopole "a way, way down" below the "tumbling billows of the main;" below the "thousand fearful wrecks," the "wedges of gold and the great anchors, and the inestimable pearls," all scattered at the bottom of the sea, and some of them lying in dead men's skulls!

So we sped back to town by an express-train; and I went home, and read in an old number of the *Quarterly Review* a fine old crusted article on a projected railway. Hear the *Q. R.*:

As to those persons who speculate on making railways generally throughout the kingdom, and superseding all the canals, all the waggons, mills, and stage-coaches, post-chaises, and, in short, every other mode of conveyance by land and by water, we deem them and their visionary schemes unworthy of notice. . . . The gross exaggeration of the powers of the locomotive steam-engine (or, to speak in plain English, the steam-carriage) may delude for a time; but must end in the mortification of all concerned.

The proposed railway was one to connect London with Woolwich; and the promoters of the scheme had the hardihood to assert that the trains would attain a speed of twelve miles an hour. Whereat wrote the indignant *Quarterly*:

With all these assurances we should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's rocket rockets as to trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate.

Wordsworth, we all know, penned a beautiful sonnet against railways, beginning—

Is there no nook of English ground secure
From rash assault?

Medical men of authority declared that the tunnels would be peculiarly dangerous in producing colds, catarrhs, and consumptions; and that "the deafening peal, the fearful gloom, the clanking chains, the dismal glare of the locomotive," and a thousand other horrors, were so alarming that such inventions ought to be utterly repudiated. But the sweetest deliverance against steam locomotion was made in Parliament by the beloved Colonel Sibthorpe. That gallant M.P. assured the House of Commons that "railways were dangerous and delusive speculations," and that "such schemes were unsatisfactory, and, above all, unknown to the Constitution of this country." And finally, that "he hated the very name of a railway—he hated it, as he hated the Devil." The Channel Tunnel scheme will have to go through a vast amount of opposition of this kind.

Lord John Manners asked Mr. Gladstone in the Commons on Monday a very plain question, to which the Prime Minister

returned a curiously obscure and involved answer. Said in effect the noble Lord, "Will the Government during the present Session bring in a bill to permit farmers in the United Kingdom to grow tobacco for sale?"

Mr. Gladstone: The question of the noble Lord does not admit of an absolutely direct answer, because the inquiry whether tobacco can be grown with safety to the vast revenue dependent on it is a question that is in one sense always open. We shall at any time be very glad to find that any plan has been devised under which it could be done with safety with reference to the whole of the United Kingdom, but especially with reference to Ireland. However, I am bound to say that no such plan is at present before us, and I am, therefore, not able to hold out any hope on the subject.

I wonder how many persons in a hundred there are who will fully understand the Premier's complicated reply. Those who fail to comprehend it may be referred to that not very recondite work Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," in which it is recited that the first duty of six shillings and tenpence a pound was imposed by the Court of Star Chamber in 1614; that the cultivation of the weed was prohibited in England by Charles II. in 1684; that the cultivation was authorised in Ireland in 1779, and prohibited by the 2nd William IV., August, 1831. In the following year all tobacco grown in Ireland was by Act of Parliament bought up and destroyed. I suppose that there was deep financial wisdom in this proceeding. It strikes me that there was an amazing amount of financial wickedness as well. Tobacco grows well in the kindly soil of Ireland. By the side of Irish tobacco farms might have grown up tobacco manufactories, cooperages, saw-mills, and a score more industries connected with the fabrication of smoking-tobacco, snuff, and cigarettes. Tobacco culture might not have proved a panacea; but it would surely have been a valuable palliative to the abounding woes of the Irish people.

I read in the report of an action for libel (the defendant got the best of it) that the presiding Judge, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, told the jury in his summing that "no doubt it was a libel to call a man 'a cross-grained and ill-conditioned splutterer,' but, if there was no malice on the part of the defendant, the statement was privileged." This dictum of Coleridge, C.J., is certainly worth "commonplacing," and I have inscribed it on the margin of the "slander" section in my Blackstone. The only edition of the immortal "Commentaries" which I possess is the twelfth, in four volumes, with Christian's notes, and the portraits of the Judges of England beautifully engraved in line by Holloway, Neagle, and Collyer. As I am not a lawyer, such a Blackstone is quite good enough for me. By this time the law has been so much altered from what it was in the illustrious commentator's time that a modern edition of Blackstone must resemble Sir John Cutler's silk stockings, which had been so often darned with worsted that scarcely any of the original fabric remained.

I hope, however, that modern editors have not doomed to utter disappearance Christian's highly humorous note on slander, in which he points out that it is not actionable to call a man a thief because he has stolen a cat, the cat not being property, nor its theft, consequently, felony; nor to charge a lady with theft or murder when the accusation is intended as a compliment, or alludes only to the fatal or fascinating influence of her beauty. Quite as rich is Christian's note in which he remarks that "the words scoundrel, rascal, villain, knave; rascal liar, fool, and such like general terms of scurrility, may be spoken with impunity, and are part of the rights and privileges of the vulgar." It was actionable to say that a man was a highwayman, but not that he was worse than a highwayman; the first being a precise, but the second only a vague charge.

I have been brought very low, and affected, indeed, almost to tears, by two woful blunders which crept into the "Echoes" last week. They are comically clerical errors. Of course, "the Pyramid of Caius Curtius" should have been the Pyramid of Caius Cestius; and equally of course the choreographic partner of Petipa should have been Carlotta, and not "Giulia" Grisi. When first I saw these mistakes in print, the thought came over me of going out of town—say, to Arizona or to Afghanistan—until the thing had blown over. I suppose it was my eyes that were to blame. I could not help thinking that it must be those organs, when I read, lately, in the Life of Dr. John Potter, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, prefixed to the "Archæologia Græca," the following:—

In the year 1715 he published an edition of the works of Clemens Alexandrinus, in two volumes, folio, which he had begun before he had obtained the divinity professorship, and which Mr. Whiston, in his memoirs, considers as an excellent performance. It is said, however, to be full of typographical errors, for which the following cause is assigned. While the work was printing, a humour fell into his eyes, which obliged him to commit to others the care of correcting the press.

Mem.: The author of Potter's Greek Antiquities, to whom seven generations of schoolboys have been so highly indebted, brought forth that erudite compilation in the year 1697, when he was only twenty-three years of age. Before he was nineteen he had published an edition of Plutarch's *De Audiendis Poetis*, with the oration of Basil the Great. Much Greek and more "booming" earned for him at length the Primacy. He was the son of a linendraper at Wakefield, in Yorkshire; he accumulated a fortune of ninety thousand pounds; and just before he died (at the age of seventy-three) he disinherited his eldest son, "who had mortified the ambition of his father by marrying beneath his dignity." Fancy being Primate of All England, and preaching sermons until you are past three-score and ten, and then cutting your son off with a shilling because he has married the girl of his choice!

Numerous correspondents, chiefly ladies, have sent me indignant protests against the contemplated deportation from Regent's Park to the United States of the old-established and highly popular elephant "Jumbo," who (his intelligence and sagacity surely entitle him to "who" instead of "which") has been sold for a large sum to that eminent showman, Mr. Phineas T. Barnum. One of my fair correspondents qualifies the sale of "Jumbo" as a "disgraceful transaction," and expresses her astonishment that "for the sake of two thousand pounds" the Royal Zoological Society should sell this won-

derful and faithful old friend into the hands of a travelling showman.

Supposing the sale of "Jumbo" to be a *fait accompli*, it may be slightly consolatory to the numerous friends of the gigantic quadruped to learn that Mr. Barnum is a most humane and kind-hearted gentleman—a Church-elder and a Total Abstainer. "Jumbo," at Mr. Barnum's hands, would meet with nothing but the gentlest treatment; and, besides, P. T. B. is an old amateur of elephants. He used to keep one for the purpose of ploughing, many years since, on his farm of Iranistan, in Connecticut. The elephant, harnessed to the plough, served a double object. In the first place, the interests of agriculture were aided by the employment of the colossal creature. In the next, the agricultural elephant was a standing, or rather walking, advertisement of Barnum's Museum, New York. For the rest, why do not my fair correspondents appeal, *in re* "Jumbo," to Mr. Phil Robinson, author of the delightful "Mornings at the Zoo"? That gentleman probably knows more about "the square animal on four posts with a tail at both ends" than any other journalist living.

Mem.: The Kaffirs eat the elephant; and some portions of the animal are said to be grateful even to the European palate. The foot, especially, when baked, is delicious. This part is cooked by being laid in a hole dug in the earth, over which a large fire has been suffered to burn itself out, and then covered up with earth on which another fire is permitted to burn to extinction. Practically, M. Jules Gouffé would tell us this is "Pied d'Éléphant à la Braise;" only the Kaffir cooks use a natural braising pan instead of a copper one. Otherwise, they proceed just as M. Gouffé would proceed in cooking for the members of the Paris Jockey Club, that superb *plat* a "perdrix aux choux."

I quote the following as a curiosity:—

Sir,—I take the liberty of writing to you to ask you if you know of an Astrolager (*sic*); if so would you kindly oblige me with the address, as I want to ask him a few questions.—Yours, &c.

A READER OF THE LONDON ALMANACK.

I beg to state, in reply to my correspondent, that I am unable to comply with his request. It does not happen that I have such an article as an "Astrolager" by me just at present. The last "cunning man" that I heard of, who lived in a court somewhere near Red Lion-street, Holborn, was cruelly interrupted in his stellar studies by the police, and got, I believe, "a month on the mill." My friend Mr. E. L. Blanchard once edited, I believe, a journal called "The Astrologer;" but he was compelled to discharge his astrologers for not ruling the planets straight.

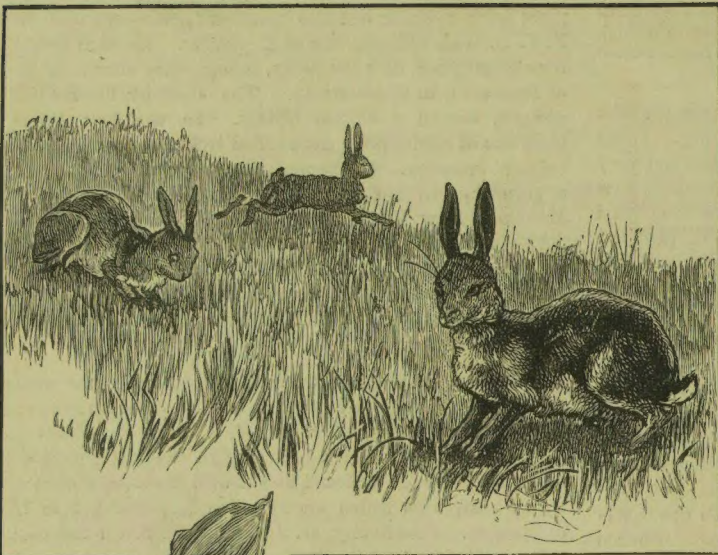
And yet, I have little doubt, there are many persons, well educated, and after a fashion intelligent, who believe in astrology, chiromancy, divining-rods, the "Bible and Key" test, the "Sortes Virgilianæ," fortune-telling, and all the rest of it. I am so superstitious myself in many respects that I cannot, in conscience, be very intolerant of those who hold by other delusions. It is not so many years since the Worshipful Company of Stationers published annually the catchpenny prophecies of "Francis Moore, Physician"; and the licensing of "Old Moore" and other almanacks was formerly the prerogative of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mem.: Phillips's "New World of Words; or, Universal English Dictionary" (London, 1696), in its titlepage formally recognises "Astrology and Chiromancy," together with Theology, Philosophy, Physiognomy, Horsemanship, Dialling, Jewelling, Statics, Hawking, Fishing, and Cookery as being arts and sciences; and defines Astrology itself as "a science which teaches a conjectural knowledge, obtained from the observation and position of the stars, of the success of things depending upon celestial influence, to foretell the grand mutations of nature and natural fortune of man, woman, and child." But the most modern English dictionary that I have, Worcester's Walker, defining astrology, contemptuously dismisses as "the pretended science or art of foretelling future events by means of the position of the heavenly bodies."

The communication of my correspondent who is so urgently in need of an "Astrolager" naturally leads one to think of the impudent adventuress who is now in gaol for duping I know not how many silly people out of their money under pretence, now of being a dead lordling, lying perdu in the provinces until a "pardon" was granted, and his "estates" restored to him by the Crown; and now of being a high-born lady in difficulties, but entitled to a vast inheritance in money and broad acres. Some of the people cheated appear to have been greedy as well as silly, and are now yelping piteously because the pence which they hoped would become pounds have turned to dry leaves. But let that pass. When justice has dealt with the adventuress (who for all her scheming seems to have led but a squalid, poverty-stricken life), two points will, I take it, remain for philosophic consideration. The first is the astounding quantity of ignorance and credulity which, notwithstanding all our multitudinous schools, mechanics' institutes, working men's colleges, penny readings, penny newspapers, and other manifestations of the schoolmaster being abroad, still exists among us; the next is the intense, the almost insane, snobbishness which is one of the most prominent and one of the most repulsive characteristics of the English *bourgeoisie*.

The dead lordling was not a reputable person; his name was associated with a horribly notorious case, and he had no money to speak of. Yet his mere name, and the "handle" to it, seem to have acted like a magic spell on the imaginations of the rampant snobs who lent his fraudulent personator money, and fondled and caressed and lionised her, and licked her boots, so to speak. To grovel in the dust before the tenth transmitters of foolish faces is a traditional foible of the Anglo-Saxon race; nor are our American cousins wholly averse from patrician worship; but this was such a very "hoodlum" lordling, and his name left such a very unpleasant taste in the mouth.

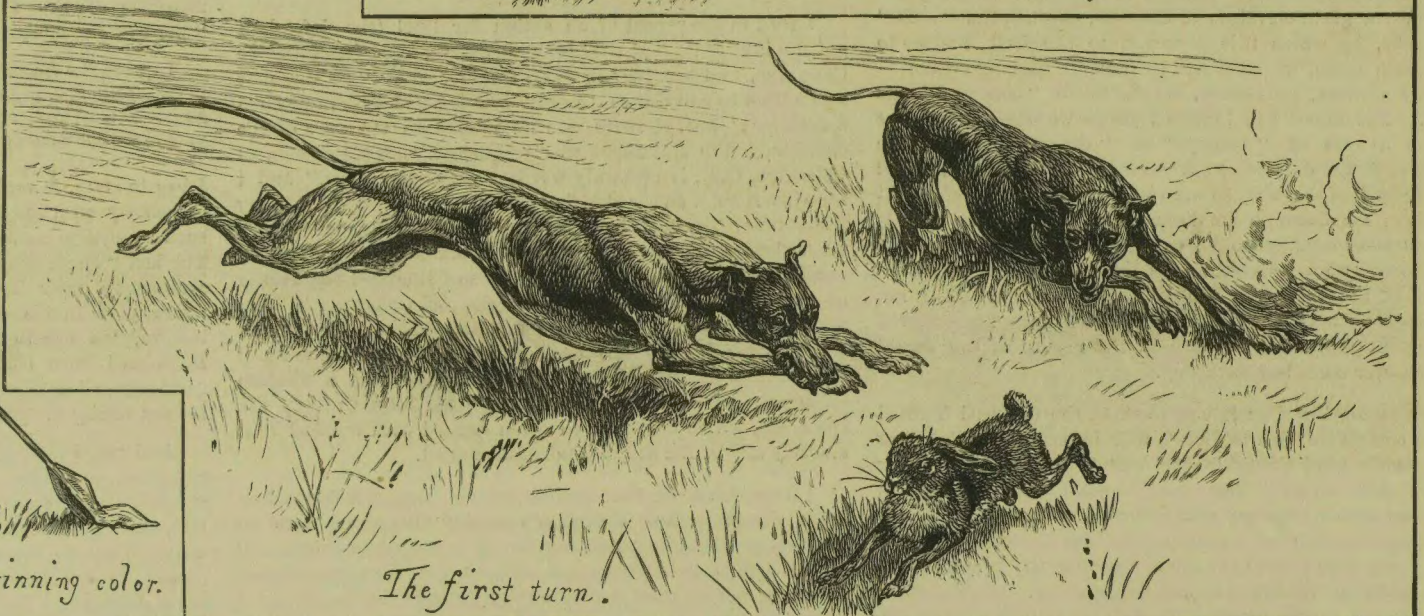
G. A. S.



Slipping.



Hoisting the winning color.



The first turn.



The Judge signalling the winner to the flag man.



Drinking the winners health.



S.T.Dadd.

Driving the victor home.



*Going home by rail.—
Looking after the dogs.*



TRAVELLING IN SIBERIA: CHANGING HORSES AT A POST-STATION.



TRAVELLING IN SIBERIA: RUSSIAN CRIMINALS ON THEIR MARCH IN A SNOWSTORM.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT.

The revolution that has lately taken place in the Egyptian Government, though ostensibly with the consent of the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, results from the military "pronunciamento," as such an action used to be called in Spain, headed by Arabi Bey, the Colonel of a regiment, on Sept. 8 last year. It will be remembered that four regiments of insubordinate troops, headed by their rebellious officers, then confronted the Khedive at the gate of his own Palace, and compelled him to dismiss Riza Pasha, his Prime Minister, to grant an augmentation of the Army, and to summon a "Chamber of Delegates," representing the party which is hostile to European interference with the internal administration of Egypt. Sherif Pasha, the successor of Riza Pasha, who had endeavoured to maintain the existing arrangement of the finances under the superintendence of the English and French Controllers, has latterly been forced to resign. The government has now fallen into the hands of Arabi Bey (whose name is spelt Ourabi, we perceive, in some of the newspapers), and whose portrait, with those of two of his colleagues in the Ministry, from photographs by N. Fettel and Co., of Alexandria, appear on our front page. Arabi Bey is a mere soldier, of no military distinction, and the others are persons hitherto unknown beyond their own neighbourhood. The new Constitution or Organic Law has now been approved by the Khedive. It gives the right to vote the Budget to a Committee of Ministers and members of the Chamber, in equal numbers, the Parliament having the casting vote. This changes the system under which the European control was created and served as a guarantee to Europe. A letter has been addressed to the Controllers, Sir Auckland Colvin and M. de Blignières, by the President of the Council of Ministers, in which he states that it is not the intention of the Government to modify the functions of the Controllers in the discharge of their duty. He assures the Controllers that whatever the Ministry or the Chamber may do with regard to the Budget, they will be very careful to respect existing arrangements with regard to the Public Debt. A renewed protest of the Controllers, dated the 6th inst., at Cairo, was made public last Wednesday. They declare that the action of the new Council of Ministers, and of the Chamber of Delegates, backed by the military chiefs, has destroyed the rightful authority of the Khedive; and that the European control has been rendered quite illusory.

THE NEW-BORN TAPIR.

Visitors to the Gardens of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park during the past fortnight have probably felt an interest, not only in the reluctance of the big African elephant to be transported to America, but in the family affairs of another species of animal, dwelling in the elephant-house. On Sunday, the 13th inst., a female of the ordinary *Tapirus Americanus* gave birth to a baby tapir. This, we believe, is the first time that a tapir has been born in confinement in Europe. The father of the new arrival is one of the Andean tapirs, and was received in the gardens in 1873. The mother has been in the Society's collection since 1873. The new arrival appears a sturdy little creature, and already seems to enjoy life amazingly. When only a day old it took readily to its bath, and when not following its mother about it frequently indulges in a swim. This new addition to the Society's collection is the subject of an illustration on our front page.

TRAVELLING IN SIBERIA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. A. Larsen, of Copenhagen, who accompanies the *New York Herald* commissioner in his long journey to the Arctic shores of North-Eastern Siberia, for the relief of the crew of the steamer *Jeannette*, which was crushed by the ice while engaged in an exploring expedition arranged for by Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, furnished us some time ago with sketches of his previous travels in Siberia. That vast region, extending over the entire breadth of Northern Asia, from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, is still but little known even to the European Russians, the majority of whom have little idea of what is going on in the immense Asiatic dominions of their mighty Emperor. A few sketches from everyday life will be not without interest to the English reader, and may succeed in showing to some degree that this country is in many respects far better than its reputation. Our Artist writes as follows upon the subject of the illustrations:—

"Travelling by post is getting more and more rare in Europe; if post-horses are still used now and then, it is merely for short distances, and, on the whole, with comfortable vehicles, on smooth, well-kept roads. It is a different thing altogether in the distant East, in Asia, in Siberia, where you must travel many hundreds of miles in the same carriage—the carriage, which does service as well in capacity of bed-room; and must carry your provisions for many weeks. Nor do the roads in Siberia much resemble our European highways. The rain during the spring and autumn macerates the ground, and makes it a matter of impossibility to travel in carriages mounted on metallic springs. The only practicable driving is with the Russian vehicle called the tarantass. It has no seats; the bottom is filled up with luggage, on the top of which mattresses and pillows are placed. In travelling such distances it would be impossible always to sit upright, but by lying down one is enabled to drive day and night without stopping to rest. By this arrangement, on tolerably good roads, driving in a tarantass will be found very agreeable. Six young birch-stems, on the middle of which the coach is fastened, connect the fore and hind axles; these poles are about twenty feet long, and very elastic, so that the vehicle is able to cross ditches and clear other hindrances without upsetting. The post-stations lie at a distance of about twenty-five versts (thirteen English miles) from each other. Without a 'podoroshnaja,' a paid document, entitling the bearer to obtain post-horses, the travelling is connected with many difficulties and much loss of time.

"The station is reached at last; and the post-clerk, roused by the loud ringing of the bell at the middle horse, is already waiting in the doorway. The 'podoroshnaja' is handed up to him. The 'yenchichik,' or coachman, quickly takes out the horses, and the man next on duty brings the fresh team. And splendid horses they are! Once put in, they are held by three men standing by, until the passengers and coachman have taken their seats. 'All right? Go!' The three men jump quickly aside, and off start the horses at a pace of seven or eight miles an hour, often keeping on galloping, till they reach the next station. Let us wish 'good luck' to our travellers, and in the meantime step inside to have a look at the post station.

"The first room is the office. Here the mail correspondence is handed in and out, the fare paid, and the travellers' names entered. The second room is for passengers, large, clean, furnished with huge sofas and a set of chairs. The walls look rather bare, the only ornaments are tables of furs, a small looking-glass, and half a dozen penny pictures, generally representing somebody of the Imperial family or some famous military commander. The faces look as if surprised that one is

able to recognise them; but the circumstance that their names have been put under each of them considerably assists the visitor in the task of recognition. Still you examine every one of them with as much interest as you would some chef-d'œuvres of art, these being the only things to look at.

"Notwithstanding this want of artistic entertainment, it would be most desirable if all Siberian hotels would try to resemble these poor post-rooms with respect to cleanliness and decency. It has been mentioned that the traveller is bound to carry all provisions with him, but in summer time, when nothing keeps fresh for a long time, he can hardly get anything but milk and eggs; so that if here and there some speculative wife of the station-master understands how to prepare dinners and other repasts for the traveller, she makes a splendid business by it, for the hungry man is willing to pay the price."

The other Sketch represents what a traveller in Siberia occasionally meets on the road; a party of Russian convicts drearily marching to the appointed place of penal servitude. An illustration of this subject—namely, the scene on the banks of the Yenisei, where some of the same class of prisoners, with their military escort, were awaiting passage by the ferry across that great river—was given in the Extra Supplement to this Journal two or three weeks ago, and was accompanied by a sufficient account of the matter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE WATERLOO CUP.

The Waterloo Cup has almost invariably proved a disastrous affair for favourites; but backers never had a worse time of it than they suffered last week, when, of the last eight dogs left in the stake, Witchery was the only one that had been supported to any extent by the general public. The series of unpleasant surprises began with the sixth course, in which the hitherto invincible Mary Morrison was led to the hare and defeated by Special Express. Then Marshal MacMahon scarcely scored a point against Rhodora; and all the hopes raised by Alec Halliday's Gosforth Park successes were blighted in a very unlucky trial with Palm Bloom, in which the Irish champion made two mistakes at the drains, and, though doing all the work at the finish, had no chance of wiping off the long score against him. (Enone, who was by no means herself, made a poor show with Death or Glory; but the "most unkindest cut of all" was when Princess Dagmar, after having the speed of Clyde Pearl, was fairly outworked by her. Last year's winner was perhaps a little unlucky in this course, still she ran in slovenly style, and is evidently nothing like so good as she was. The first ties only made matters worse for the backers of favourites. Rhodora had done so well in her first spin that very few were prepared to see her go down before Snowlight in a thoroughly genuine trial; and then the speedy Debonnaire bungled at a drain, and struck herself so heavily that Banchoy had won well when she killed. Clyde Pearl proved too clever for Bishop, and thus put out the winner and runner-up in 1881, one after the other. The course between Witchery and Rosewater was undoubtedly the most interesting feature of the second ties. The latter has a tremendous turn of speed, but is not a close worker, and dies away at the finish of a long course, so that the Worcestershire representative had plenty in hand when she finished up with a grand kill. Whipsnake had not much chance against Snowlight; and, after an undecided, old Hornpipe fairly outstayed Banchoy. In the third ties, Witchery was unlucky enough to run a second undecided before she could dispose of Planet, and thus, when she met Snowlight, had run six courses to the latter's four, which fully extenuates her defeat. The final trial, between Snowlight and Hornpipe, had to be run over three times before Mr. Hedley could decide in favour of the former, who was slightly favoured by the hare at the "third time of asking." The Purse and Plate were deprived of much of the interest that would have attached to them by the withdrawal of so many dogs that were being reserved for more valuable prizes. Princess Dagmar showed a little of her old fire in the former; still, Mr. Reilly was glad to part with her for £300, less than a fourth of the sum he refused for her a few weeks ago; and Debonnaire had matters all her own way in the Plate, thus repeating her success of 1880. We append the result of the final course for each event:—

THE CUP.

(E) Capt. Ellis's b p Snowlight, by Bofthal Park—Curiosity, beat (S) Earl of Haddington's bk b Hornpipe, by Bediellow—Hornet (1).

THE PURSE.

Mr. J. G. Winder (Mr. A. Coke) ns b d Macpherson, by Master Sam—Aunie McPherson, beat Mr. W. Reilly's w bd b Princess Dagmar, by Rtanmigan—Gallant Fox.

THE PLATE.

Mr. L. Pilkington's be b Debonnaire, by Master Sam—Death, beat Mr. M. Morrison (Mr. J. Shelton) ns r or f b Maid Marian, by Woodman—Reckless.

Some illustrations will be found in another part of the paper of various incidents in connection with coursing. The slipper, a most important official, appears to have got his dogs off on very even terms, and his responsibility now ceases until the next brace are delivered into his care. Each dog has a small collar—the one red and the other white—fastened round his neck, and the judge is provided with handkerchiefs of corresponding colours. Directly the course is over, won, let us say, by the dog with the red collar, the judge displays his red handkerchief to the flag steward, who immediately hoists the red flag, and a reference to their cards at once shows the spectators which dog has won.

The programme at Sandown Park this week was not of a very interesting character, still the beautifully mild and open weather, and the presence of the Prince of Wales, ensured a very large attendance on each day. Only four runners turned out for the Prince of Wales's Steeplechase, which was won by Valahaka (11 st. 12 lb.), who had little trouble in disposing of old Quibble (10 st. 9 lb.) and his other two opponents. The Sandown Grand Prize, to which no less than £500 was added, also proved a comparative failure, and only produced another quartet of starters. Piræus (11 st. 9 lb.), who was said to have taken very kindly to jumping, was backed for a great deal of money; but Scot Guard (11 st. 5 lb.), eventually started favourite, and carried the Duke of Hamilton's colours successfully: Falmouth (10 st. 10 lb.), proved to be as great a deceiver over hurdles as he used to be on the flat, and Piræus nearly came down at the last jump. St. Anthony beat a large field for the Metropolitan Hunters' Flat Race, after a grand finish with Hackness, and the remaining events call for no comment.

On Monday afternoon H. C. Thatcher, about the fastest walker of the day, succeeded in beating the wonderful record made by W. Perkins for three hours, and covered the extraordinary distance of 22 miles 456 yards in that time. Thatcher's style of going was scrupulously fair throughout.

The Dowager Duchess of Cleveland completed her ninetieth year on the 17th inst. and is in the enjoyment of good health.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Once the Charing Cross, next the Folly—in previous stages of existence, devoted once to the illustration of the "Varieties" of Mr. Woodin, and afterwards to the orisons of the Brethren of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri (whose extensive shovel-hats, like unto the head-gear of Don Basilio, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia," caused a considerable commotion in King William-street about thirty years ago)—the dainty little *salle* now rechristened "Toole's" Theatre affords to my mind a convincing proof that, the Shakespearean dictum to the contrary notwithstanding, there is something, and often a great deal, in a name. It is as much in accordance with the fitness of things that Toole should have his theatre as that, in days gone by, Mathews should have had his "At Homes," George Alexander Stevens his "Heads," Tom Hood his "Own," and Albert Smith his "Mont Blanc." Mr. John Lawrence Toole has long since acquired the right to stamp his individuality distinctly on a theatre of his own. He is known not only as a comedian of rare and precious qualities—as the possessor of a faculty of humour which is never coarse, and of pathos which is not strained—moving us now to mirth in the "Upper Crust," and now to tears in "Uncle Dick's Darling;" but he is also renowned, admired, and beloved to boot, as the Prince of Good Fellows, as a marvellous mimic, and an almost unmatched raconteur, and as a most upright, humane, and charitable man. So there is no reason, I take it, why "Toole's" Theatre should not go down to posterity together with "Booth's" and "Wallack's" and "Laura Kerne's," with the "Théâtre Déjazet" and the "Théâtre Comte."

Toole's Theatre was reopened, after a long recess, on Thursday, the Sixteenth instant. The interior of the house and its approaches have undergone numerous alterations and improvements; and if, indeed, the enterprising lessee and manager was precluded by circumstances over which he had no control from presenting his patrons with a Christmas pantomime or a burlesque, he may at least plead that, in the middle of February, he has produced a very brilliant Transformation Scene. Mr. J. J. Thomson, the architect of the estate, has done wonders in converting that which was formerly a cribbed, cabined, and confined area into a theatre with plenty of air, elbow-room, and means of ingress and egress. A wide staircase, of handsome proportions, leads directly to a *foyer* overlooking King William-street; new staircases and passages have been constructed; the roof of the theatre has been raised; and the pit has been widened and extended. Access to all parts of the house has been made "as easy as lying"—easier, even; for, in politics at least, most of the good old "stock" lies have been so often told that the politicians are beginning to grow ashamed of telling them over again; and it is difficult to invent new ones. Outside the main entrance to Toole's Theatre (no longer "Toole's Folly") an elegant awning or canopy of glass and iron has been constructed to afford shelter to those who alight from, or who are waiting after the performance for, their carriages. I have heard it whispered that the local authorities were, in the first instance, somewhat "exercised" at the aspect of Mr. Toole's "baldachino;" but, it having been ascertained that he was a comedian and not a Ritualist, the little architectural difficulty was amicably arranged. I may add that the decorations, as well as the structural alterations, have been intrusted to Mr. Thomson, and the result is that the interior of the theatre wears a most tasteful and radiant appearance. The pretty ceiling is embellished with a Wedgwood design in *carton pierre*; and surmounting the staircase wall is a frieze representing the Procession of Ceres. The decorations have been executed by Messrs. Bettiscombe and Harris; and Mr. William Glover has painted a vigorous view of Loch Katrine for an act-drop, in which the distant mountains have been slightly too much insisted upon, and look like gigantic rolling stones ready to tumble bodily into the stalls and "flutter the Volscies" there.

The staple of the entertainment of Thursday was the comedy of "Paul Pry." I suppose that at this time of day nobody expects me to criticise "Paul Pry;" yet, were I not afraid of having a very large ebony ruler thrown at my head by the estimable editor of this Journal, and of the letter-carrier breaking down under the weight of post-cards penned in hot haste by passionately protesting readers of the "Playhouses," I could write a good deal, say a couple of columns, concerning the changes in English manners which have taken place since "Paul Pry" first achieved popularity. Those manners, as presented by the actors to a modern audience, seem as antiquated as those depicted in the "School for Scandal" or the "Rivals"—as obsolete, almost, as the *faits et gestes* of the personages in Vanbrugh's "Relapse" or Wycherly's "Plain Dealer;" yet in the days when gentlemen really went about in pigtail, frills, striped nankeen inexpressibles, hessian boots with tassels, and white hats with the brims turned up with green; when the waists of ladies' dresses were just beneath their armpits and their shoes were sandalled; when military officers off duty wore their full uniforms (witness the scrubby young subaltern carrying the patten in Wilkie's picture of the "Reading of the Will"), and when the landlords of village inns were on terms of respectful familiarity with the Squire and his friends (nothing was more common than for a gentleman travelling alone to have Boniface up after dinner and "crack" a bottle with him)—in those days which must seem so dark and so distant to the "gilded youth" of the period—the still happily extant Mr. W. J. Thoms, who is eighty, was grown up and hard at work on the public business, and the still living Miss Kelly, who is ninety-two, was fascinating all playgoing London in "The Maid and the Magpie."

Mr. Toole was, of course, Paul Pry, and in his highest spirits. Mr. Billington as Colonel Hardy, in powder and full martial "fig," looked like Sir Joshua's portrait of Lord Heathfield, and bore himself as testily as the doughty defender of Gibraltar might possibly have done had he been plagued by a sly little daughter and a saucy chambermaid; and Miss Effie Liston as Eliza was the prettiest and slyly demurest of daughters; and Miss Eliza Johnstone as Phœbe, a paragon of saucy *soubrettes*. Miss Emily Thorne filled with ease and grace the part of that very designing "party" Mrs. Subtle—the "Lady Tartufo" of the English stage; and Mr. Cheeseman as Old Stanley looked, with his bent shoulders, his flowing white locks, his fatuous smile, and his subdued voice, so mildly superannuated and senile, as to remind one of the patriarch in the American story of the party of emigrants on board a Missouri steamer on their way to found a new township out West. "That's our minister," explained the leader of the party to an inquiring passenger; "that's our bank manager; that's our telegraphic operator; that's our schoolmaster; and that's our newspaper editor." "And the nice old gentleman with the white hair, leaning on his stick?" pursued the inquisitive passenger. "Oh," replied the gentleman who was "bossing" the band of pioneers; "you mean the old cuss yonder. Well; we intend to open our new cemetery with him."

"Paul Pry" was preceded by an amusing and sparkling little trifle, in the shape of a new and original comediotta, by May Holt (Mrs. Fairbairn), called "Waiting Consent." It

is a piece of matrimonial equivocation, divertingly played by Mr. H. Elmore, Mr. E. D. Ward, and Miss Ada Mellon. Mr. G. Shelton was admirably racy as an Irish waiter at a Grand Hotel. Mr. Toole made a speech at once funny and sympathetic to his crowded audience at the conclusion of "Paul Pry"; and the pleasant evening's entertainment wound up with the always welcome farce of "Domestic Economy," Mr. Toole, of course, as John Grumley, Miss Johnstone as Mrs. Grumley, and Miss Emily Thorne as Mrs. Shackles.

I could not attend the first performance of Mr. Burnand's farcical play in three acts, "The Manager," founded on "Le Mari de la Débutante," at the Court Theatre, on Saturday, the Eighteenth. I had been all the afternoon underneath the bottom of the sea at Dover; and had not quite regained my "tone" when it was time to go to the play at night. I went instead, on Tuesday, to see "The Manager"; and I was told that considerable alterations and improvements had been made in the play since its first representation, which had somehow failed to give entire satisfaction to the critics. I will be brief and frank in what I intend to say about "The Manager." There is a world of good, healthy, humorous writing in it. Jokes and "funniments" of all shades of drollery, save the unseemly, are so abundant that you begin to imagine that the sands of life in Mr. Burnand's hour-glass are exclusively composed of diamond dust. There is really excellent character drawing in Mr. Chiff, Vestryman, Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and Income Tax "Commissioner"—I suppose collector is meant—and proprietor of the Palladium Theatre; in Joe Vinton, the vulgar but good-hearted warehouseman at Blakely's stores; in Nellie Millsom, the débutante; and in the retired "chorus-lady," Mrs. Barker, her aunt. Some of the situations are excruciatingly funny; and, indeed, there is scarcely a dull five minutes in the piece; and the praise for all this belongs undoubtedly to Mr. Burnand and the clever *artistes* who interpret his version of the "Mari de la Débutante." But the play itself is desperately weak and flabby, with a muddled plot, insufficient motive, and an inadequate dénouement. Blanche St. Clair, the capricious prima donna at the Palladium, who should be the romantic heroine of the play, is a heartless jilt, who plays fast and loose with the only real gentleman in the play, Lord Tandem; and when the long farce ends the audience are left in perplexity as to whether Blanche intends to remain permanently in a state of single blessedness, or to accept the hand of her feather-brained admirer, Pulverstock; or to marry the gasman. Were I a gasman I would have nothing to do with the unfeeling and uninteresting coquette. Miss Linda Dietz tried her hardest, with the aid of nods and becks and wreathed smiles, winning ways, graceful attitudes, and superb toilettes, to make Blanche less repulsive than the dramatist had made her. Mr. John Clayton has carefully studied every aspect of the by no means easy character of Mr. Chiff, the manager; and in my opinion his rendering of the character is a most successful one. Mawworm, Chadband, and the vulgar tradesman in "Our Boys," enter largely into the components of Mr. Chiff's character; but they were blended and developed most skilfully by Mr. Clayton. Mr. G. W. Anson's Joe Vinton was a distinctly original creation, full of fun and "go." Mr. Kemble as Mr. "Justice" Bunby, the warehouseman's uncle, a kind of Mr. Lillivick, without a Henrietta Petowker, has nothing whatever to do with the plot of the piece; but he was very droll. Mr. D. O. Boucicault is a decidedly clever young gentleman, and he capered about in a very entertaining manner as Pulverstock, the stage-struck admirer of Blanche St. Clair. Mr. Boucicault is as yet a little exuberant, and wants "presence;" but when he has toned down a little, and put some more ballast in the car of his very volatile balloon, he will be a welcome recruit to the dramatic ranks. Miss Lottie Venn sang and acted to admiration as Nellie Millsom; and Mrs. Leigh was admirable as Mrs. Barker. Why Miss Measor should have been induced to disguise her pretty face and form, and hide all her comeliness and sprightliness under the rags and wrinkles of a horribly deaf and rheumatic old charwoman, I cannot for the life of me determine; save on the ground that young and good-looking people are sometimes fond of playing at being old and ugly. They think it quite a comical thing to be old. They will cease to see the fun of the thing when age really comes upon them.

"The Manager" was preceded by a very artistically-written *lever de rideau* called "My Little Girl." The author is Mr. D. O. Boucicault, and the little gem (for it is nothing less) was most touchingly presented on the stage by, among others, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Boucicault himself, Miss Measor and Miss Carlotta Addison. I shall have something more to say about "My Little Girl" next week. G. A. S.

Next Tuesday, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain will produce at St. George's Hall a new entertainment in two parts, entitled the "Head of the Poll," written by Arthur Law, the music by Eaton Fanning; and Mr. Corney Grain will give a "w musical sketch, entitled, "Not at Home."

MUSIC.

THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

Since the successful production of an English version of Wagner's "Tannhäuser," for the first time in this country (as recorded by us last week), the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre have included its repetition; the only hearing, this season, of Sir J. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney;" and "Faust" for the first time at this series. The cast of Sir J. Benedict's opera was an efficient one, having included, as heretofore, Misses Gaylord, J. Yorke, and G. Warwick, and Messrs. C. Packard, D. Thomas, L. Crotty, and C. Lyall in the principal characters. In Saturday evening's rendering of "Faust," Madame Fernandez-Bentham appeared as Margaret, and was well received; Mr. McGuckin having been a very efficient Faust, and Mr. Snazelle a picturesque Mephistopheles. Mr. Pew conducted on the first-named occasion, and Mr. Randegger in the other instance.

The announcements for this week were operas as recently given. The season will close on the week after next.

THE BACH SOCIETY.

The first of this year's concerts took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when the choral performances were of special excellence. The selection was of great and varied interest, having ranged from the middle of the sixteenth century to the present day. Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli," a noble specimen of the early Italian Church style, was given for the first time entire, we believe, in this country. Anthems by Byrd, Greene, and the Rev. Sir E. A. Gore Ouseley, Bart.; madrigals and part-songs by ancient and modern composers, and a fine double chorus from a cantata by Bach, were all admirably rendered.

Miss Robertson and Madame Fasset sang, with much effect, one of Handel's charming "chamber duets" ("Conserve"), these artists and Messrs. Frost, Beckett, Shakespeare, Kempton, and Tremere having rendered the incidental solos in some of the full pieces.

Bach's sonata in E flat, for pianoforte and flute, effectively played by Mr. S. Kemp and Mr. Svendsen, and a sonata for violoncello by Boccherini finely played by Signor Piatti, formed an agreeable contrast to the vocal music. The second concert takes place on April 26, and will include Bach's "Missa Brevis" in A—for the first time—and the third act of Gluck's "Armida."

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts were resumed last week, after the usual interval allowed for the Christmas entertainments. The concert referred to was the eleventh of the twenty-sixth series, and the performances included the first hearing in England of the overture, a soprano air, and ballet-music from Mr. C. V. Stanford's opera, "The Veiled Prophet," a work that has been produced in a German version on the stage of the Hanover Court theatre. In the extracts given on Saturday there is much skilful and effective writing, which would be heard to greater advantage with the intended stage surroundings. The second of the ballet movements, an "Allegretto" in G minor, pleased the most, and was greatly applauded. The air, "There's a bower of roses," which has a touch of Oriental character, was sung by Miss M. Davies, with much refinement. Mr. W. H. Brereton (his first appearance here) was well received in his delivery of Handel's air (with recitative), "Sorge infausta." Miss Agnes Zimmermann gave an artistic performance of Sterndale Bennett's pianoforte concerto in C minor, and some unaccompanied solo pieces, other items of the programme not calling for mention.

The Guildhall Orchestral Society gave a concert at the Guildhall on Saturday afternoon, when Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio, "Christus," and a very effective "Ode to Music" (for orchestra, chorus, and solo vocal quartet), by Herr J. O. Grimm, were well rendered. A cleverly written anthem, "Ponder my words," by A. C. Tattersall, a pupil of the Guildhall School of Music, gave evidence of the good course of instruction pursued there. Mr. Weist Hill, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, conducted; and the performances afforded fresh proof of the great progress made by this important City Institution.

The specialty at this week's Monday Popular Concert was the first appearance this season of Herr Joachim, whose performances were of the same transcendent excellence as heretofore. In the first of Beethoven's three "Rasumowski" quartets, in a "Romance" of the player's own composition, in a "Caprice" by Paganini, and in a Prelude (unaccompanied) by Bach, the great violinist proved his undiminished excellence. Middle Marie Krebs contributed some brilliant pianoforte solos; and vocal pieces were well rendered by Misses A. Marriott and E. Millar.

Mr. Gaussent's second concert took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when an interesting vocal selection was rendered by his excellent choir and some eminent solo singers. Mendelssohn's eight-part psalm, "Judge me, O God;" Spohr's cantata, "God, Thou art great," and some secular pieces, were finely sung by the well-trained choristers. The solo vocalists in the cantata were Misses M. Davies and McKenzie, Mr. E. Lloyd, and a member of the choir, who supplied the place of Mr. Oswald, in consequence of his indisposition. The three first-named artists also contributed to the miscellaneous selection, which likewise included Mr. Charles Halle's fine performance of Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonata "Pastorale," and pieces by Brahms and Chopin. Mr. Gaussent conducted ably.

Ash Wednesday was commemorated by sacred concerts at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall. In the first-named building the Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby, gave "The Messiah," with Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Orridge, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli as soloists; the other concert having consisted of a miscellaneous selection, the programme of which comprised the names of Misses M. Davies, Santley, and Damian, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Messrs. Maas, Santley, and Maybrick as solo vocalists.

The second concert of the Philharmonic Society's seventieth season took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening. Of the performances we must speak next week.

Messrs. Ferdinand and Hermann Corri gave a *Matinée Musicale* on Thursday at Steinway Hall.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) evening comprised a new "Te Deum" composed by Mr. W. G. Cousins, in addition to Mendelssohn's 42nd Psalm, and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch." During Sir Michael Costa's illness Mr. Santon acts as conductor.

Mr. W. Macfarren's orchestral concerts begin this (Saturday) evening, with a good programme.

St. David's Day is to be celebrated next Wednesday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall, by a concert of a national character, conducted by Mr. W. Carter.

Herr Bonawitz's "Requiem" is to be performed, with full orchestra and Mr. W. Carter's choir, at St. James's Hall on March 7, at a concert to be given, under the patronage of the Duke of Albany, Princess Frederica of Hanover, Princess Mary, and other distinguished personages, in aid of the funds of Princess Frederica's Convalescent Home.

The Sacred Harmonic Society has issued a report from which it appears that the losses incurred by its excellent concerts have been so great that the performances cannot be continued after the current season, unless guarantors are found to help to maintain the institution. Its discontinuance would be nothing less than a national disgrace, considering the great and wholesome influence it has exercised for half a century on musical taste in this country.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The programme of this year's celebration is now matured in all its essential features. The performances will begin, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 29, with "Elijah," the concert in the evening including Sir J. Benedict's new cantata, "Graziella," a "Grand Marche Nuptiale," for orchestra and organ, composed by M. Gounod for the marriage of the Duke of Albany, and Mr. F. H. Cowen's "Suite de pièces" for orchestra. Wednesday morning will bring forward Gounod's oratorio, "Redemption," composed specially for the festival; and at the evening concert a new cantata, "The Holy City," by Mr. Gaul, an orchestral serenade by Mr. C. V. Stanford, and Berlioz's overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," will be performed. "The Messiah" will be given on the Thursday morning, the evening concert including the production of Herr Gade's new cantata, "Psyche." The performances of the Friday morning will consist of Cherubini's mass in C, Mozart's symphony in G minor, Brahms's "Triumph-Lied," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." The festival will close, on the Friday evening, with a repetition of Gounod's oratorio.

The principal vocalists will be Mesdames Albani and Marie Roze, Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Patey and Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maas, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Mr. F. King. It is proposed to light the Townhall, during the festival, with the Crompton-Winfield electric light.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Every year at this date the praisers of the past raise lamentable cries, saying that the Carnival is dead, the traditions of the past forgotten, the anniversaries of the calendar discredited, the old French gaiety a thing of the past, like the promenade of the fat ox through the streets of Paris on Shrove Tuesday. There is much truth in these lamentations. Nowadays it is Carnival all the year round, and pleasure by order of the calendar has consequently disappeared, as an inevitable consequence of the spread of democracy and the generalisation of comfort. Why should people reserve and store up their desire for pleasure, to spend the stock only on fixed days, Christmas Eve, Candlemas Day, the *jours gras*, Mid-Lent, or Easter? The conditions of modern life are such that people take their pleasure when they feel inclined, and the Carnival exists no longer as the revenge, the Saturnalia, of long days of privation; it exists simply as a curiosity, a relic of the past. There are still masked balls at the Opera, at Bullier, and similar establishments, but the masks are paid to dance and divert the spectators, just as on ordinary nights the singers and acrobats are paid. The days are gone when d'Alton-Shée, a peer of France, went to the ball of the Variétés disguised as a skeleton, and when Gustave Doré appeared at the Opera as a *Monsieur Doré* with his face and shoulders covered with a coating of gold-leaf. This freak might have cost the artist his life. He was taken out of the ball-room almost asphyxiated, and the difficulty was to ungild this "Monsieur Doré." But that was years ago, when Gavarni and Chicard and Brididi were at the height of their glory. Now the Carnival is reduced to a few children's balls, a few advertising vans, a melancholy tooting of horns at the street corners, and a few masks, so rare that everybody stops to look at them as they pass.

The horn-blowing is one of the most curious features, as well as one of the most disagreeable, of the *jours gras*. It is only on these days that the sounding of the *cor de chasse* is allowed in the public highways. During the rest of the year the amateurs of the instrument dear to Saint Hubert descend into the bowels of the earth and indulge in their favourite amusement deep down in the cellars of the wine-shops. In every quarter of Paris there is some wine-shop where the horn-blowers meet to practise and take lessons on certain days of the week under the guidance of a professor, who lives by his profession. In the Rue de la Grande Truanderie there is a wine-shop with immense subterranean dependencies. This is the rendezvous of the "Amis de Saint-Hubert," and a veritable academy or conservatory of the hunting-horn. It is there, at the "Caveau de la Jeune France," that the annual competitions between the professors take place.

Before leaving this subject of the Carnival and its choreographic developments, I must mention the final disappearance of a place whose fame was almost as universal as that of Paris itself, the Jardin Mabille. On Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this present week all the *matériel* of Mabille will be sold by auction—the dancing-saloons, the chairs, the tables, the champagne, the *joux*, the paraphernalia of the hermit, the zinc and bronze palm-trees, and all that strange metallic decoration that was one of the curiosities of the establishment. Like Frascati, Valentino, Château-Rouge, the Grande Chaumière, the Prado, and a dozen other famous balls, the Jardin Mabille is destined to be absorbed in the growth of Paris, and doubtless this time next year the land will be covered with splendid six-story houses. The Bal Mabille has existed for half a century. The founder of it was a fashionable dancing-master under the Restoration. It was then a modest affair, admission 50 centimes. The splendour of Mabille dates from 1844, when the sons of old Mabille reorganized the ball and started it on a splendid footing with gas-lights, fine music, and metallic glitter. One of these brothers, Charles Mabille, who died in 1858, was a dancing-master at the Opera; the other, Victor, was a poet. Victor died in a lunatic asylum. The grandeur of his schemes affected his reason.

The Exhibition of the Society of French Water-Colour Painters is the success of the moment, not so much on account of the merit of the works exhibited, which is not extraordinary, as on account of an incident which is destined to have its dénouement in a court of law. The incident is this. In 1879 M. Alexandre Dumas rendered a service to the painter Gustave Jacquet, then in rather straitened circumstances, by buying for 15,000*fr.* a picture called "La Première Arrivée," which was exhibited in the Salon. Some months ago M. Dumas sold this picture, as he had, of course, a perfect right to do. But M. Jacquet thought differently. He is of opinion that if amateurs trade in their pictures they ought to be classed as traders and pay a license. M. Jacquet forgets that his argument cuts both ways, and that, if anybody ought to have a license, according to French commercial law, it is the painters. With very few exceptions, all the French painters nowadays have but one idea, that of earning money. They are not artists of the French school, but of the Bank-note school. However, M. Jacquet determined to be revenged (!), so he painted a water-colour representing M. Dumas as a Jewish merchant clad in a caftan. This picture was hung in the Water-Colour Exhibition under the title of "Marchand Juif." M. Dumas immediately demanded a referee, and the caricature was provisionally removed two days after the opening of the exhibition. Meanwhile, several thousand people had flocked to see it; all the papers were full of the incident, and, to make matters more complicated, M. Lipmann, the son-in-law of M. Dumas, had smashed the glass with his cane and damaged the picture. Hence a scandal, a law-suit, and claims for damages.

In the political world nothing of great importance is happening. The Gambettist journals, in order to keep their hand in, have raised a cry of battle: "the return of the Jesuits." The alarm is entirely without foundation, but M. de Freycinet has nevertheless sent orders to the Prefects to be on the watch day and night. And so the Gambettists are laughing together over the success of their trick. T. C.

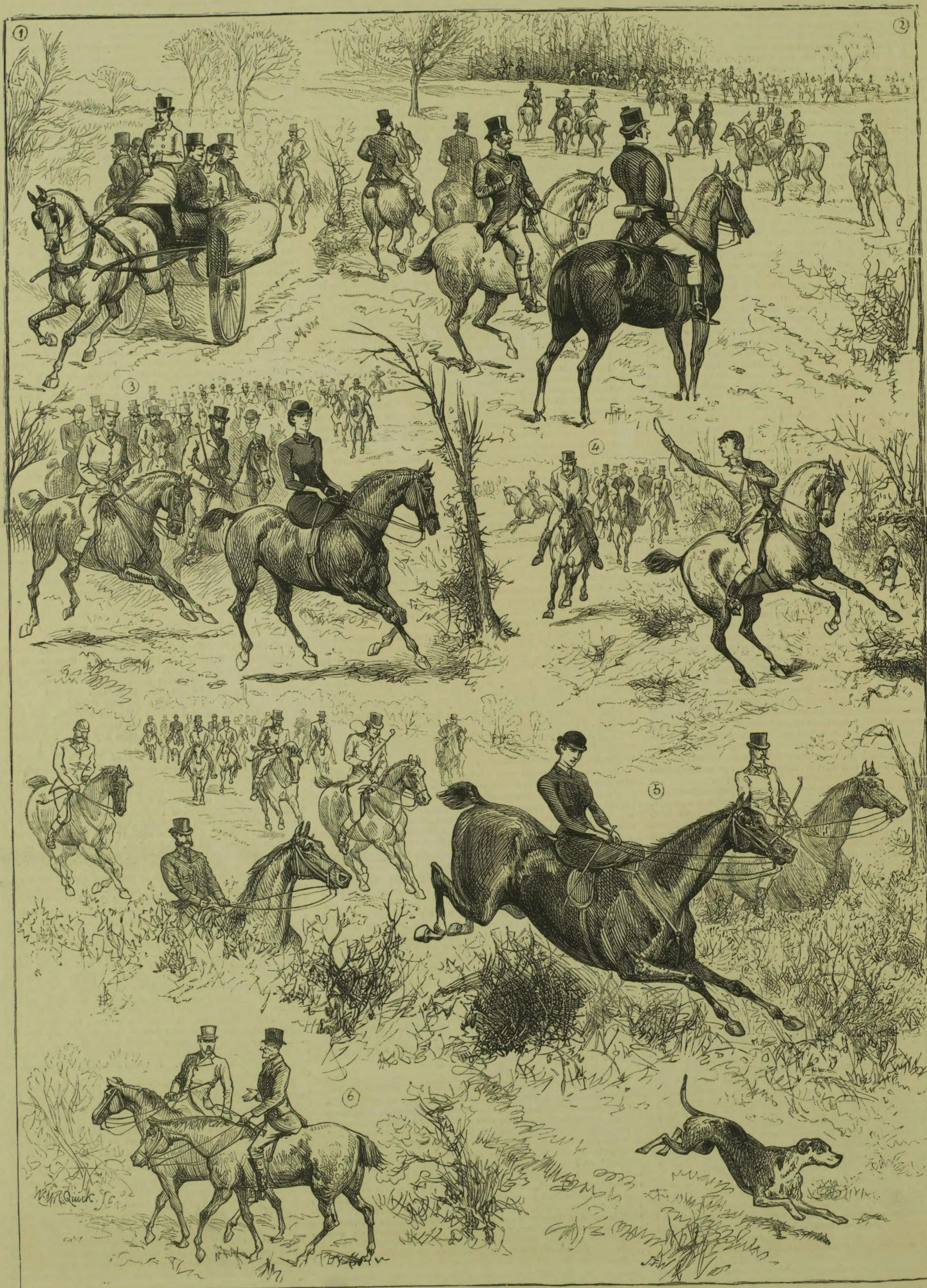
The returns of metropolitan pauperism for the past week show that 53,787 indoor and 45,778 outdoor paupers were relieved. The number of vagrants relieved last week was 718.

Mr. Arthur George Macpherson has been appointed Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office, in the room of Mr. William Macpherson resigned.

The chair of agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, vacant at the close of the present session, has been accepted by Mr. Herbert J. Little, of Coldham Hall, Wisbeach.

Polling at Taunton on the 16th inst. resulted in the return of Mr. Allsopp, the Conservative candidate. There voted for Mr. Allsopp, 1144; and Lord Kilcoursey, 917. This makes no change in the state of parties.

The London School Board have received a report of a committee in favour of asking Parliament to pass a bill to utilise a large portion of the charitable endowments of the city of London for purposes of education.



1. Going to the meet. 2. Waiting for the "draw." 3. "Drawn blank." 4. "Fally ho!" 5. Full cry.—The Empress leading. 6. Thrown out.

A DAY WITH THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA AND SIR WATKIN WYNN'S HOUNDS.—SEE PAGE 186.



REGIMENTAL BALL OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

A DAY WITH THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

"Morning, Lennox!" was the salutation, as a man on a dark-brown horse reined in to speak to another, on a roan, who had cantered up the Row. "So you are back from Worcestershire, and have a new mount, too?"

"Yes," was the answer, as he shook hands with him; "park hack and hunter. He was a known fine fencer and a water-jumper; and he answered expectations. Seen Gordon lately?"

"No; he is not in town. In Cheshire, so they told me at the club. Off, no doubt, to hunt up the Empress."

"She seems, so far, to have had a good time of it; a pleasing contrast from this time last year, which was a bad season, too, for me, as it made me drop some money. Why there's the man you mentioned, as now 'in Cheshire.' Gordon, by all that's good!"

"How are you, Lennox; and how do, Hesketh?" said Captain Gordon, as they drew up to him, where, at the rails, he was gossiping under the trees. "Still doing the daily up and down?"

"Seems like it," Lennox said; "though until three days ago it was on turf—away in Worcestershire."

"Same here. I, too, have crushed the daisies, but in Cheshire."

"As Hesketh told me. When did you return?"

"This morning, early. Business in town; and going back shortly."

"In chase of Royalty?"

"In the wake of Royalty, but in chase of fox."

"Then you really had a decent day?" said Lennox.

"Or 'morning,' rather, as the hounds left early. Yes, fairish. A twenty minutes' ring, with a run to ground, and a kill, after a very fast five and fifty." Then, pressed for details, he gave them thus:—

"You see, Whitchurch was the fixture, so in going to the meet there we got sold at starting, for, after doing the dangers of a road-side mob—tinkers and tailors, and cabinet makers—and shaving narrowly strange things on wheels, we got at last to our journey's end, and waited for the draw. But no sooner was Sir Watkin in the saddle than he nodded to Payne, and off we were for a five miles ride to Sandford! Thus, rid of the bulk of the hired-hack riders, and leaving the foot people far behind, we in due time reached the Squire's, where lords and ladies were as thick as peas, waiting for the Empress, who soon came up, with her gallant pilot, Major Rivers-Bulkely, and her pad groom, Healy. Then, having saluted her, the master signalled, and we followed the bounds to the Willows. 'Drawn blank!' was the word, but, as soon as uttered, a shrill 'Tally-ho!' proclaimed a find, and out the fox went; but, being mobbed at the start, I got thrown out, and did not get to them till Payne again found at Brown Moss, when, with a turn round the gorse, the fox went away, and it was 'Full cry, and the Empress leading!'"

"She really goes well, does she?"

"Yes, very well. Square seat, light hands, good judgment, and good nerve; and could hold her own with the best of our English ladies. Well, quick the pace was, and I got well placed, as we left Ash for the Twenlows woods, and slightly checked. Then, back for Brown Moss again; when, bearing to the left, over the lightfield road, they settled to the scent, and the end drew high; and ere Reynard could reach the Little Butts, they pulled him down in the open. Then, as the pack went home, though but half-past two, her Majesty left for a run with her drag-hounds. Since then she has had, with some longer days, good sport, and is pleased with the country, of which I hope to see more in a very short time. Now, as you, are fond, Lennox, of a good pack of hounds, and know, when you see it, what is the finest of riding, you cannot do better than come back with me for a day with the Empress of Austria."

S. B.

THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

This ancient and efficient body of City of London Volunteers was honoured on Friday week by the presence of its Honorary Colonel, the Prince of Wales, and of the Princess of Wales, at the Regimental Ball which took place in the Armoury, City-road, Finsbury. Their Royal Highnesses came about eleven o'clock, when they were received by the Duke of Portland, Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, Major Taylor, Major Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel Barton, Adjutant, Captains Hesham, Durrant, and Rawlins, and Mr. J. W. Sherman, the secretary. The Duke of Cambridge, Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck), and the Duke of Teck, had arrived shortly before, and the Royal party proceeded at once to the ball-room, where a quadrille set was formed, the Princess of Wales dancing with the Duke of Portland, the Prince of Wales with the Baroness Bolsover, and the Duchess of Teck with Colonel Sir R. J. Loyd-Lindsay. The Princess of Wales wore a pale lavender-grey silk, with a demi-train, under tulle and lace sown with pearls and trimmed with frosted silver. Her Royal Highness wore diamonds and pearls for ornaments. In attendance on the Prince and Princess of Wales were Lady Emily Kingscote and the Hon. E. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, and among others present were the Marchioness of Salisbury and the Ladies Cecil, Countess Spencer, the Earl of Aylesford, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers and Mrs. Childers, Mrs. Wheeler, Major-General Higginson, Admiral Carr-Glyn, Sir Allan Young, Colonel Bateson (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and Mr. Sheriff Ogg. The scene was extremely bright and animated. The interior of the ball-room was draped in white and gold, with a frieze of red and white, and well lighted by gas from glass chandeliers; and as the upright supports of the roof were inclosed in plate-glass and mirrors were placed at short distances apart round the sides of the marquee, the ball-room seemed even larger than it really was. The red uniforms of the battalion diversified by the dark-blue tunics of the Artillery divisions of the corps, the scarlet and gold uniforms of many officers of "the regulars" who were guests of the hospitable company, lent more than the usual variety of colour characteristic of a military ball.

On the 16th inst. the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. Whittaker Ellis) gave a ball at the Mansion House, the state apartments of which were decorated with ferns and flowers, and lighted with the electric light.

Earl Brownlow presided on Tuesday over the twenty-second annual meeting of the National Rifle Association. The report alluded to the success of the last Wimbledon meeting in every respect save that of finance, and the chairman stated that the Duke of Cambridge thoroughly approved of the new regulations as to positions. Sergeant Gratwicke, of Exeter, to raise a discussion on these rules, moved an amendment to the report, which was debated at considerable length, several volunteers arguing for a relaxation of the new regulations. The chairman, Lord Elcho, Sir Henry Halford, and others gave cogent reasons for maintaining the new rules, and eventually the report was adopted. The Duke of Cambridge was unanimously re-elected president of the Association.

THE COURT.

The arrival of her Majesty at Buckingham Palace last week was disturbed by the fractious horse of an outsider throwing its horseman, but no serious consequences resulted; and the Queen during the afternoon gave audience to Earl Granville. Mr. Gladstone, from indisposition, was prevented having an audience. The Princess of Wales visited her Majesty, as also Prince Alfred, and Princesses Marie, Victoria, and Alexandra of Edinburgh. Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Queen, and Princess Beatrice went to the Savoy Theatre.

Yesterday week her Majesty held the first Drawingroom of the season, as announced on page 194; and also paid visits to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Clarence House, and to the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Princess Christian joined the Queen at dinner; and Princess Beatrice went to the Haymarket Theatre.

Princess Louise of Lorne lunched with her Majesty on Saturday; and the Prince of Wales visited her, as did also his daughters. At half-past four the Queen left the palace, with Princess Beatrice, for Windsor, being escorted to Paddington by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards.

Divine service was performed on Sunday by the Rev. Canon Rowsell, at which her Majesty and the Princess were present in the private chapel of the castle. Princess Christian and her daughters Victoria and Louise visited the Queen.

Lord Kensington had audience of her Majesty on Monday, and presented the Address from the House of Commons in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood arrived at the castle, and was invested by the Queen with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The Duke of Connaught was present. Sir Evelyn Wood and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby joined the Royal dinner circle.

The event of the week to her Majesty has been the arrival of the Duke of Albany from Arolsen, with his betrothed, Princess Helen of Waldeck, who was accompanied by her father, the Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The distinguished travellers arrived in Sheerness Harbour shortly after nine on Tuesday morning. Major-General Du Plat (Equerry to the Queen) was in attendance from Flushing, and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, representing her Majesty, received the Princess on landing from the Royal yacht at Queenborough, and accompanied her to Windsor. Princess Beatrice met the Royal party at the railway station, and drove with them to the castle, where the Queen, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, received the Princess and Princes at the entrance, the bells of St. George's pealing merrily from the Curfew Tower.

Her Majesty has received from the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission of the Sydney Exhibition, a copy of the report issued by the Commission.

With the Queen's accustomed consideration for her subjects who are suffering, she had daily telegrams from Constantinople concerning the state of Captain Selby until his death. Her Majesty has also sent to Sloane-street making inquiries for Mr. Charles Villiers; and has sent sympathising messages to Sir Michael Costa.

The date of her Majesty's departure is fixed for March 13, when the Queen and Princess Beatrice will leave Windsor at ten a.m. for Portsmouth, embarking thence in the Victoria and Albert for Cherbourg, en route for Mentone, where her Majesty will sojourn at Mr. Hentfrey's villa, this gentleman having also placed his residence at the service of the Queen during her visit to Baveno. The Court returns to Windsor during the third week in April, when, within a week after, her Majesty will receive the Duke of Albany's bride elect for her marriage.

Sir J. H. D. Villiers, Knt., Chief Justice of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, is made K.C.M.G.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Montague, the Connaught Rangers, to be C.B.

The second Drawingroom of the season will be held by her Majesty at Buckingham Palace next Wednesday.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on his return home from commanding the detached squadron, to give special news of the Royal Princes during their long and successful cruise. The Prince attended the second Royal Amateur Orchestral Society concert at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street; and their Royal Highnesses were present at the ball given by Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Portland and the officers and members of the Hon. Artillery Company at the Armoury House, Finsbury, yesterday week. The Duchess of Teck lunched with the Prince and Princess on Saturday; and in the afternoon the Princess went to the Saturday Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended Divine service as usual on Sunday. The Prince presided at the final meeting of the Royal Commission for the Australian International Exhibitions held at Marlborough House on Monday. A children's party was given the same afternoon by the Prince and Princess to celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the birthday of their eldest daughter, Princess Louise. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duchess of Teck, with their families, joined the gathering. In the evening the Prince and Princess, with Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, went to the Royal Albert Hall, and remained some time looking on at the fancy costume ball of the Bolingbroke Pay Hospital. The Empress Eugénie visited the Prince and Princess on Tuesday. His Royal Highness was present at the christening, in St. James's Palace, of the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and stood sponsor to him. The names given were Albert Edward Harry Meyer Archibald. The Prince dined with Lord Rosebery at Lansdowne House. His Royal Highness, after holding the Levée on Thursday, dined with the Gentlemen at Arms at their mess at St. James's Palace. The Prince and Princess have been to the Lyceum and the St. James's Theatres. The Prince is one of the godfathers of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's son and heir. His Royal Highness has visited Sir Michael Costa since his severe illness.

Autograph letters have been sent by the Prince to the principal provincial towns in the kingdom inviting their respective Mayors to attend the meeting on the 28th inst., at St. James's Palace, for the establishment of a national school of music for all classes.

The British Government has notified to the Khedive its acceptance of his offer of the Kasr-en-Nousha Palace for the use of Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales during their stay at Cairo. A special steamer will also be placed by the Khedive at the disposal of their Royal Highnesses for visiting places of interest on the Nile.

The first annual general meeting of the London Sanitary Protection Association will be held at the Society of Arts this (Saturday) afternoon. Professor Huxley, Professor Fleeming Jenkin, Dr. Acland (of Oxford), Dr. Andrew Clark, Dr. Lander Brunton, Mr. Timothy Holmes, Mr. Knowsley Thornton, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Fremantle, and Sir W. Tyrone Power are among the speakers expected to address the meeting.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Ministers of State and Marine, left Madrid on Monday night for San Lucar, where they are the guests of the Duc de Montpensier, who has arranged a grand hunting party in their Majesties' honour. King Alfonso and the Queen will visit the fleet at Cadiz; and will thence proceed to Xeres, Seville, and Cordova on their way back to Madrid, where they will arrive on March 9. A Cabinet Council will be held on the King's return, at which the date of the reopening of the Cortes will be fixed.

ITALY.

On Monday night King Humbert and Queen Margherita honoured Sir Augustus and Lady Paget with their presence at a ball at the British Embassy. The ball opened with the customary *quadrille d'honneur*, in which the Queen danced with Sir A. Paget. The English is the only Embassy their Majesties have honoured with their presence this season.

The Chamber of Deputies has adjourned until March 2 for the usual Carnival recess.

Pope Leo XIII. appeals to the Italian Bishops to rouse themselves, to develop lay work, to protest in favour of Papal independence, and extend the scope and influence of the Catholic press. His Holiness is somewhat alarmed at the assembling of a Free Thought Congress in Rome, which must increase his difficulties.

The marble headstone erected over the grave in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, to which the remains of Joseph Severn have been removed, was unveiled on the 16th inst., in the presence of Sir A. Paget, the British Ambassador; Lord Houghton; and Mr. Walter and Mr. Arthur Severn, two of the sons of the deceased. Representatives of the Roman Municipality, and a large number of English and American residents and visitors also attended. The grave is dug beside that of John Keats, the friend of Joseph Severn, in conformity with the wish expressed by the latter during life.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince has informed the Czar that it is his desire to be present at the coronation of his Majesty at Moscow.

The excitement produced throughout Germany by General Skobelev's anti-German speeches continues unabated.

The Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Monday, after a prolonged discussion extending over two sittings, agreed to the vote for the Secret Service Fund by 240 votes to 73.

Leopold von Ranke, the eminent German historian, celebrated on the 13th inst. the fiftieth anniversary of his election to a membership of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. Ranke, although the German Emperor's senior by two years, is still in the enjoyment of robust health and unimpaired faculties. He is the oldest Doctor of Laws in Prussia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath on the 15th inst., the Prague University Bill was read the third time and passed. The Bill relative to a Austro-Hungarian customs tariff was introduced, accompanied by a letter from the Minister of Commerce.

The Hungarian Diet has been discussing a petition calling for the repeal of the Act for emancipating the Jews. In referring to the subject, M. Tisza said some of the speakers seemed to sigh for the ukases of the Czar, and protested against repealing laws which had put an end to an injustice.

RUSSIA.

An official disclaimer of General Skobelev's speech in Paris has been published.

A remarkable letter has been addressed to the Czar by the Metropolitan of Moscow, in which, "in terms of loyal frankness," his Majesty is urged to quit his retirement, and to live less secluded from his subjects. His present retirement is denounced as "poltroonery," leading to disunion between the Emperor and his people. The Emperor Alexander asked the Procurator of the Holy Synod whether he could not dismiss the outspoken Archbishop, but was told that he could only do so with the consent of a special sitting of the Synod.

The trial of Trizoni, Suchanow, and their accomplices began on Tuesday before the District Court of St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

Very cordial expressions of good-will were exchanged between Prince Radziwill and the Sultan on the occasion of conferring, last Saturday, the German Order of the Black Eagle on his Majesty. The Sultan subsequently conferred decorations on the various members of the German Mission. A gala dinner followed, presided over by the Sultan.

An Identical Note was on Tuesday handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the English and French Governments, in spite of the Porte's protests, maintain their right of addressing the recent Joint Note directly to the Khedive.

EGYPT.

It is announced from Cairo that the Ministry have resolved on the abolition of slavery in Egypt, and are taking measures for giving effect to this resolution.

AMERICA.

The Senate has passed the bill making polygamous marriages punishable by fine and imprisonment, and depriving those who contract them of all rights of citizenship. The House has passed the Apportionment Bill, making the new House consist of 325 members. The Committee of the House on Territories has agreed to report the bill admitting the territory of Dakota as one of the States of the Union.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill for the repayment to Japan of the unexpended balance of the American share of the Japanese indemnity for damage done to foreign shipping about eighteen years ago.

The Asylum for Insane at Flatbush, New York, has been burned. The 800 inmates were excited almost beyond control, and one was fatally frightened. Nearly twenty escaped.

Almost all the business part of Haverhill, in Massachusetts, has been destroyed by fire. It has a population of 20,000, and its chief business is shoemaking. More than 300 firms and business men are burnt out, and 2500 persons are thrown out of employment.

Great disasters have been caused in the Mississippi Valley by the continued overflow of the river. The prospects of the next cotton crop are seriously endangered.

CANADA.

Notice has been given in the Dominion House of Commons of several motions in favour of better provision being made for the extradition of criminals.

The estimated expenditure of the province of Ontario for the present year amounts to 2,330,000 dols.

The New Brunswick Legislature was opened on the 16th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, in his speech, said that the affairs of the province were in a very favourable position. He announced that the Government proposed starting a cattle-breeding farm for the improvement of the stock.

The estimates of the Dominion Treasury for the fiscal year 1882-3 amount to 53,000,000 dols.



A COLLIERY EXPLOSION: VOLUNTEERS TO THE RESCUE.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Confusion is becoming worse confounded in the Parliamentary arena. With unfeigned regret must all who value our Constitution regard the differences that now and again arise between the majority of Peers and the majority of the Commons. Equally to be deplored are the repeated conflicts between the Lower House and Mr. Bradlaugh, whose resolute and obstinate attitude at the beginning of the week bore a sufficient resemblance to the full stop of the elephant "Jumbo" at the Zoological Gardens to have its ludicrous side. Unlike "Jumbo," however, Mr. Bradlaugh could not maintain his firm stand against the powers that be, as will be seen in the record of Wednesday's proceedings.

To the Earl of Donoughmore belongs the credit of initiating the movement that occasioned the imminent collision of opinion between the two Houses. His Lordship, one of the youngest and free-and-easiest of peers, may be said to have some sympathy with one member of the Fourth Party in the Commons, inasmuch as Sir H. Drummond Wolff had Lord Donoughmore for his official companion when dispatched by the late Lord Beaconsfield to the East as the British Commissioner for taking part in the settlement of the Bulgarian frontier. Clearly, some of the guerrilla spirit which prompts one or the other of the lively Fourth Party to assume the functions of Leader of the Opposition in the House below appeared to animate the Earl of Donoughmore yesterday week, when he strove to show cause why their Lordships should appoint a Select Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act. Albeit the noble Earl excited Opposition cheering by reference to cases in which 23 per cent reduction of rent had been ordered by the Land Commissioners, the Marquis of Salisbury was not to be stimulated into rising.

Appropriately enough, Lord Carlingford as a previous Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Earl Spencer as a former Lord Lieutenant, and a popular Viceroy, too, were the first Ministers to join issue with Lord Donoughmore. Both the Lord Privy Seal and the Lord President of the Council earnestly deprecated the motion for inquiry into an Act that had only been in operation four months; defended the general nature of the decisions of the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners; and maintained that the utmost care had been taken by Mr. Forster in the appointment of the latter officers of the Court. But the tide was strong against the Government. The Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Dunraven from the Ministerial side, the Marquis of Waterford, and other noble Lords depreciated the action of the Assistant Commissioners, and condemned their wholesale reduction of rents. Lord Emly mildly intervened with the remark that it was futile to expect all the beneficial results of the Land Act to be visible at once. Yet Earl Cairns was not to be dissuaded from giving Lord Donoughmore's motion his powerful support in a speech characteristically clear and incisive. Affirming that Parliament never intended that the thirty-six Sub-Commissioners should be empowered to alienate property—and settle the rent of a farm by a hasty visit, chiefly taken up with sticking a staff into the soil, like a cheese-taster, smelling it, and laconically summing up the matter in the words, "Fifteen shillings an acre!"—Earl Cairns insisted on the injustice done to the landlords in the average reduction of rent to between 25 and 30 per cent. It was in vain the Lord Chancellor rose and pointed out the manifest unfairness of impeaching the justice of the Commissioners, and the inexpediency of bringing them here virtually on their trial; dwelt on the fact that the rent decisions varied from 4 per cent above Griffith's valuation in Ulster to 20 per cent above that valuation in Munster; and claimed that the Act had effected a real, substantial, and progressive improvement of affairs in Ireland. Towards one o'clock on Saturday morning their Lordships divided, and agreed to the motion for the Select Committee by a majority of 43—96 against 53 votes.

Earl Granville lost no time in letting the House of Lords know that the Government would take no part in the proceedings of the Committee on the Irish Land Act—a course which the Marquis of Salisbury pronounced "a grave one" and "entirely without precedent." Earl Cairns, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, reintroduced his Settled Land Bill, which was read the first time, as well as his Conveyancing Amendment Bill. A Channel Tunnel inquiry of Lord Stratheden and Campbell elicited from the Foreign Secretary the assurance (which Earl Granville was called upon to repeat on Tuesday) that the Government were considering the matter in all its bearings. So that it is probably an anxious time with the promoters of the rival Tunnel bills, especially as H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Garnet Wolseley have pronounced against the projected Tunnel. Lord Brabourne, being interested in one of these projects, was not undeserving of the rebuke the Marquis of Bath neatly bestowed upon his complacent Lordship on Tuesday for joining in the Tunnel conversation.

In the arena of the Commons the stormy winds of faction do blow with increasing zest. It was not until the expiration of the ninth night of the Hibernian debate on the Address—not till the small hours of Saturday morning last, in point of fact—that the Marquis of Hartington had the satisfaction of seeing the reply to the Queen's Speech agreed to by a majority of 115—129 against 14 votes. By greater precision of speech, and a firmer hold of the tiller in Mr. Gladstone's absence, it will be admitted that the noble Marquis is well qualifying himself to discharge the onerous duties of Leadership that may ere long fall wholly to his lot.

Now for Monday. Let Sir William Harcourt receive due praise for causing the heartiest general outburst of laughter that has enlivened the House this Session. Apropos of a question regarding the introduction into this country of an anti-Jewish journal, named *Christian and Jew*, the Home Secretary, with a certain amount of dry, ponderous, elephantine humour summarised a letter he had received from some correspondent who justified a crusade against the Jews on the score that they had established cigar-shops all over London and combined "to make Baron Henry de Worms Prime Minister of Great Britain." The House rang with laughter at this allusion to the hon. member for Greenwich, who bore his blushing honours quite good-humouredly. Mr. Gladstone speedily restored the serious tone by reasonably announcing that next Monday, as a Ministerial reply to the Lords' decision, he would move, "That Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act, and must be injurious to good government in Ireland. It would be to imitate the prolixity of the House itself to state at length how forthwith Mr. Gorst, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cowen, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir R. Cross, Mr. W. H. Smith, and Lord John Manners volubly protested against the Ministerial plan of conducting business. Suffice it to say that the answers of Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington prevailed; that no division was taken on the motion for adjournment; and that the Prime Minister was enabled in the lull to make a good start in his speech explanatory of the new rules of procedure proposed by the Government. It will be observed that a slight alteration was made in the first, the closure, resolution—

That when it shall appear to Mr. Speaker, or to the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the House, or of the Committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the House; and if a motion be made "That the question be now put," Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, shall forthwith put such question; and, if the same be decided in the affirmative, the question under discussion shall be put forthwith: provided that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than 200 members, or unless it shall appear to have been opposed by less than forty members and supported by more than 160.

Of personal interest though the Premier's individual recollections were, the main points of his long argument were that the late Lord Eversley was in favour of the closure; that the power of closing a debate obtained in France, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, the United States, and in several of our Colonies; and that the two days' sitting in the Parliament of 1874, when Mr. Parnell and his associates kept up their opposition for upwards of twenty-six hours, and the prolonged sitting of last year, when upwards of forty consecutive hours were spent in a protracted wrangle had induced the Speaker himself (a word here of compliment to Sir Henry Brand for his patience) to declare that it was for the House to place greater power of control in his hands. Mr. Gladstone closed with a quietly yet impressively delivered appeal, not without a touch of solemnity when he alluded to his life as having been in the past, and earnestly adjured the House to dispassionately and without prejudice consider how best the rules might be reformed so as not to restrict legitimate freedom of speech on the one hand, and on the other hand to maintain their reputation as the first Legislative Assembly in the world. All Party differences were sunk, and a general tribute of respect and admiration came from both sides of the House as Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat.

As Leader of the Opposition, Sir Stafford Northcote had the disadvantage of immediately following the Premier, but yet applied himself courageously to the task of showing the inadvisability of agreeing to the closure. He inclined to the opinion that the Speaker's regulations of last Session would best meet the difficulties. Mr. Marriott's amendment, adverse to empowering a majority to close a debate, was introduced with a spice of personality, which Mr. Goschen animadverted on in a characteristically able speech, capped, however, by Mr. E. Stanhope's smart application of the following couplet to the Prime Minister:—

Prompt to supply what'er his country lacks,
Skilful to gag, and knowing how to tax.

Mr. Bradlaugh's invasion of the House, now of periodical occurrence, has proved a further block to business. The unorthodox member for Northampton on Tuesday took the House by surprise in a novel manner. Mr. Labouchere's motion that, as a logical sequence to the resolutions estopping his colleague from taking the oath, a new writ should be issued for Northampton, was negatived by 307 against 18 votes. Thereupon the House were taken aback by Mr. Bradlaugh walking to the table, taking a Testament from his pocket, and repeating the oath of allegiance, subscribing his name on a Parliamentary form, and leaving the paper with Sir Erskine May. Protesting hetook each step in accordance with law, Mr. Bradlaugh obeyed the Speaker's request to retire beyond the bar, but did not finally resume his place under the gallery till he had momentarily occupied a seat on one of the Radical benches below the gangway. Acting on the advice of the Attorney-General in preference to the headstrong counsel of the leader of the Fourth Party, the House did not take further action in the matter till Wednesday.

The whole of Ash Wednesday was monopolised by this precious Bradlaugh question. Characterising Mr. Bradlaugh's proceedings of Tuesday as "painful and scandalous in the highest degree," Mr. Gladstone yet left it to Sir Stafford Northcote to move that Captain Gosset should take steps to prevent the heterodox member from coming into "the precincts of the House." But, upon the Speaker subsequently declining to hear the troublesome member at the bar, and upon Bradlaugh's consequent taking a seat in the body of the Mr. House, the Leader of the Opposition substituted this resolution:—

That Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., one of the members for Northampton having disobeyed the orders of this House, and having, in contempt of the authority of this House, irregularly and contumaciously attempted to subscribe to the oath required by law, be expelled this House.

Mr. Bradlaugh, however, voted in the division, which excluded him by 291 against 81 votes; and afterwards left the house. The unseemly scene ended with the issue of a new writ for Northampton, on the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

A party of about sixty gentlemen, chiefly representatives of the press, visited the Channel Tunnel boring at Dover on Tuesday, by invitation of Sir Edward Watkin. The tunnel, which commences at the bottom of a shaft 160 ft. deep, has been carried a distance of 1050 yards, 500 of which are under the sea; and the length of the boring is increasing at the rate of about 1000 yards a week. The conditions of the work are described as most satisfactory. The rock, though easy to work, is impervious to water. The boring is being carried on simultaneously by the French and English companies from each side of the strait, and a junction is expected to be made precisely in mid-Channel. The rock is excavated by a machine worked by compressed air, and the subway, which is perfectly ventilated, is illuminated by the electric light. At the close of the inspection, the visitors were entertained at luncheon at the Lord Warden Hotel. Mr. Myles Fenton, manager of the South-Eastern Railway, presided; and among the speakers were Colonel Beaumont, Mr. Brady, the company's engineer, and Mr. Shaw, the secretary.

On Tuesday night the annual festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Colonel J. A. Lloyd Phillips, the Provincial Grand Master for the Western Division of South Wales, who was supported by 250 stewards and a large number of other Brethren. The sum given annually in annuities amounts to nearly £12,000, of which the greater portion is raised by the stewards to be presented at the annual festival. The subscriptions amounted to £12,347, made up with subscriptions from the provinces, including the metropolitan counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Essex and Kent, while the Metropolis itself sent £6884.

In London 2674 births and 2188 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 73 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 337 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 17 from smallpox, 46 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 205 from whooping-cough, one from typhus fever, 14 from enteric fever, 3 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 11 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and not one from simple cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been equal to 543, 647, and 991 in the three preceding weeks, declined again last week to 769, but exceeded by 237 the corrected weekly average; 522 were attributed to bronchitis, and 167 to pneumonia.

The Extra Supplement.

A COLLIERY DISASTER.

The subject of our Engraving presented as the Extra Supplement to this publication is a scene that has often been witnessed in the courageous efforts which are made to enter a colliery pit, after the deadly explosion of "fire-damp" or inflammable gas, and to succour those who may be surviving in the dark passages far underground. Two fatal disasters of this character, the first, in South Wales, causing the instant death of six men and injuring many others, the second, on Thursday last week, at the Trindon Grange Colliery, between Durham and West Hartlepool, with a loss of seventy lives, have recently been described in the daily newspapers. In the latter instance, a hundred men or more were at the time working underground in the Harvey seam, at the moment of the explosion. A tremendously loud report and an outburst of flame from the shaft soon brought the officials to the mouth of the pit, when it was found that the cage had jammed thirty yards from the bottom of the shaft. Half an hour was lost in rigging a "kibble" to enable a rescue party to descend, and by this time the night-shift men, the families of those who were below, and crowds from the surrounding collieries had arrived. The explorers reached the Harvey seam by the low main shaft, and effected a communication through the staple with the high main. By this means, first two men, then three, and nine others, were brought to the bank, all alive, but suffering more or less seriously from after-damp, or suffocating carbonic acid gas. A medical gentleman was on the spot, and under his superintendence the poor fellows were removed to their homes. They appear to be in a fair way towards recovery. After this the work of rescuing the sufferers proceeded only slowly, owing to the debris encountered by the exploring party. The after-damp was driven by the force of the explosion into the Kelloc workings of the East Hetton Colliery, two miles distant, through some old communications, and the result was the suffocation of an underviewer and three other men. The work of exploration was continued during the night, but, owing to the heavy falls which are continually met with, the progress was but slow until a clearance could be effected.

THE SAILOR PRINCES AT HONG-KONG.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and Prince George of Wales, midshipmen of H.M.S. Bacchante, to Hong-Kong, which has already been mentioned, was the occasion for a grand display of public entertainments. Chinese taste and skill were employed by the native community, on the first day, Dec. 22, which happened to coincide with the festival held every year to solemnize the winter solstice; and the different Chinese trades' guilds, but more especially the Kwan Yin Kok, or Fishmongers, showed great spirit in their costly and elaborate preparations. We are indebted again to our esteemed naval correspondent with the British Flying Squadron, Lieutenant Percy M. Scott, of H.M.S. Inconstant, for Sketches of the procession and the illuminations at Hong-Kong. The principal part of the spectacle, brought forward by the Kwan Yin Kok, was a huge moving Dragon, which had a total length of 300 ft., consisting of a head, seventy joints, and an immense tail; in its body each section, or joint, was made on a light bamboo frame, covered with silk, and painted with highly-coloured scales, and having a curtain of silk, at the sides, hanging down to conceal the man who carried this frame on a stick; while along the top was stretched a rod carrying the candles. These sections formed the monster's body. In order to make it perfectly flexible, the joints were connected by silk; and, on arriving at the Grand Stand, the Dragon coiled itself up, in a way that showed how beautifully it was made, and how well trained the carriers were. But its progress through the streets was not allowed to be a quiet and peaceable one, for in front of the head danced a man baiting it with a red ball on the end of a stick; this caused the Dragon to dart his head about, from one side to the other; and the whole body wriggled vehemently throughout its entire length. Some figure of a dragon, to frighten away evil spirits, is always introduced by the Chinese into ceremonial pageants. The streets and windows, or rather verandahs, were densely crowded, and the entire length of the street was proudly and brilliantly illuminated. The men who formed the procession were dressed some in white and some in yellow, with patches of red and gold tinsel. There was a beating of the big drum, and the shrill sound of fifes, making a stupendous din, which served to keep up the excitement of the crowd of spectators.

Mr. W. H. Macnamara, barrister-at-law, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Registrar to the Railway Commissioners, in the room of Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne.

Dr. Thomas King Chambers, M.D., Christ Church, Oxon, F.R.C.P., has been elected the representative of the University of Oxford in the General Council of Medical Registration in the United Kingdom, in the place of the late Professor Rolleston.

Mr. Forster on Monday arrived in Dublin, where it is expected that he will stay during the present week. His arrival in Ireland, being unexpected, gave rise to considerable comment in Dublin city.

The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the death of the little girl Moore at Yalding was concluded on Monday. Some further evidence of a subsidiary nature was given, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against Esther Pay.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of the two halves of a £1000 note for income tax, from "S. S. J.," of the first half of a Bank-of-England note for £100 from K. F., and of the first halves of two £5 notes sent anonymously.

The nomination for Meath took place at Trim on Wednesday. The candidates nominated were Mr. Patrick Egan, 99, Avenue de Villiers, Paris, and Mr. Michael Davitt, Portland Prison. Mr. Egan's name was subsequently withdrawn. There being no other candidate nominated, the High Sheriff declared Davitt duly elected.

The proposal to preserve Smeaton's Eddystone Lighthouse from being cast into the sea has been revived with much greater prospects of success. At a meeting held on Monday letters were read which led to the belief that the Trinity Brethren would modify their demands for the Eddystone as old material, and for bringing it ashore in a condition fit for rebuilding. Two munificent offers were made at the meeting. Mr. Petlick, the builder of the Plymouth Guildhall, offered to re-erect the whole edifice at his own expense on the Hoe; and Mr. Alderman Derry undertook to convey the material from the landing-stage to the site. The other expense remaining would be the sum required for the material, the expense of taking it down, and the cost of conveying it ashore. Towards this nearly £400 was promised in the room. A deputation was appointed to wait upon the Board of Trade.



1. Spectators. 2. Lantern-bearers. 3. The Great Dragon passing down Queen-street. 4 and 5. Parts of the procession.

HONG-KONG FESTIVITIES IN HONOUR OF THE SAILOR PRINCES.—SEE PAGE 187.
FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT PERCY SCOTT, R.N.



1. Stone and clay tobacco-pipes, the most ancient in the world (pre-historic); from Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.
2. Earliest European tobacco-pipes, Dutch, Sixteenth Century.
3. Indian, with silver-gilt fittings, the bowl a nut.
4. Indian, the elephant of ebony, with gilt trappings.

5. Indian, the stand of green jade, the serpent of wood, silver fittings.
6. Siberian pipe, carved of mammoth ivory.
7. Eskimo pipe, carved of tooth of a cetacean.
8. Chinese opium-pipe.
9. Japanese pipe.
10. North American Indian pipes.

11. Betel box and cutter, from the Solomon Islands.
12. Calumet, of Pawnee Indian, North America; the bowl carved of dark red stone, in the shape of a bison cow and calf; the stem of painted wood, horsehair plume.
- 13 and 15. Pipes from the Nile, Upper Egypt.
14. Kafir snuff-bottle, carved of hard wood.

PIPES OF ALL PEOPLES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



BICENTENARY OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL: DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE INSPECTING THE PENSIONERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE "ZOO" ELEPHANT WHO WILL NOT GO TO AMERICA.

"No, my dear friend!" says Tom Pinch to Martin Chuzzlewit. "Don't be so dreadfully regardless of yourself. Don't go to America!" Somebody must have been saying this to Jumbo, and he answers, "No, I won't." "All the King's horses and all the King's men," at least those of the Zoological Society, cannot make him go. He has the advantage of weighing six tons, which is a great help to a firm will, in the policy of masterly inactivity. And he feels himself pretty well off where he is, in the Regent's Park Gardens. He knows as much of the world as he cares to see. Born in Africa, he is a Londoner by youthful education and friendly associations. He has grown, both in reason and in stature, under the care of kind Mr. Bartlett, the Superintendent. Seventeen years ago, when he arrived from Paris, he was little above four feet high; now he stands upwards of eleven feet. He is the tallest of the African elephants in captivity, and nearly two feet taller than any on view in the United States of America, where tall things are so much admired. It therefore entered into the mind of Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, the famous American showman, to buy Jumbo, and the Zoological Society of London have sold Jumbo for £2000. Mr. Barnum has been the possessor of twenty elephants; he imported thirteen at once from Ceylon, direct to New York, of which eleven are still living. He has sent hither Mr. William Newman, familiarly called "Elephant Bill," to fetch the big African, all risks of transport being taken by Mr. Barnum. A passage was engaged for Jumbo on board the steam-ship *Persian Monarch*, in the docks at Millwall; but Jumbo's consent to emigrate had not been asked. The appointed hour for his departure from the Gardens came last Saturday afternoon. Our Illustrations, with the aid of some descriptive particulars borrowed from a report in the *Daily Telegraph*, show the arrangements made for this purpose, and the failure to effect his removal. Just outside the elephant-house, an immense box, like a packing-case made of thick planks, clamped and screwed on a strong framework of beams; was mounted on a low trolley. This was in a sunken spot of ground, so that the floor of the box should not be much above the level of the earth, from which Jumbo was to be marched along a gently sloping platform. To facilitate the draught of the heavily-laden trolley out of the deep ground, broad, smooth iron grooves had been laid down, along the track on which the thick, squat wheels were to travel. Openings in the sides and ends of the box would allow the attendants on Jumbo to gain access to the moving cell in which he was to make a trying voyage. But Jumbo did not fancy the vehicle prepared for him. It was in charge of the persons who had been sent from the United States, with the help of Scott, the keeper of elephants at the Zoological Society's Gardens, in whom of all the men about the place Jumbo reposed great confidence. Mr. Bartlett and his staff had entirely relinquished all command or responsibility concerning Jumbo. Something like the late Mr. Rarey's method of convincing a horse that he is powerless to act against his master's will was pursued towards this elephant. Using one of the strong chains as a strap, the American, with the assistance of Scott, fastened it round the leg, just under the joint that tallies with the knee of most quadrupeds, though this, in the elephant, is no higher above the fore-foot than the wrist-joint in a human being is above the hand. In point of fact, the chain may be said to have encircled the upper part of the foot. Jumbo submitted quietly enough to the operation, and even surveyed the motions of his new acquaintance with some appearance of curiosity. When, however, Scott had wound the other end of the chain round one of the stout, post-like rails of the barrier in front of Jumbo's compartment, so that the beast found himself unable to move except within a narrow space, he was evidently disconcerted. Still, he allowed a second chain to be girded round his other foot; and, with rather more allowance of play for the limb, by a lengthening of the iron cable, he presently felt that both legs were captive. This troubled him in no small degree; and he set about trying to snap the chain by powerful jerks, now and then feeling the coil round the bars with his sensitive proboscis, and lifting the chain to let it fall heavily on the stones. He was now much dejected, and showed for the first time unmistakable signs of fear. A much longer and equally massive chain was thrown over his back and fastened beneath his enormous body. Then a similar chain was placed round his forehead, just above the broad base of his trunk, where the stumps of tusks that have been fretfully rubbed and worn away project outwardly. A connecting chain, which passed between his fore-legs, formed a sort of martingale; and as soon as Jumbo was conscious of its restraining effect he gave passionate vent to his alarm and anger. His loud trumpetings and fierce assaults upon his iron bonds told a tale of something wrong to the elephants right and left of him. Solitary prisoners as they were, each in separate confinement, they tried desperately to get a sight at what was happening close to them, and joined chorus with poor Jumbo in bellowings of dismay. The female elephant Alice, Jumbo's "little wife," as she is called, was most painfully agitated, and cried piteously in the stall next her lord's. But no rescue was brought, and Jumbo roared the louder when he heard the sympathetic moans of his

wife and friends. By degrees the noise subsided, and Jumbo, tranquillised by exhaustion, became comparatively calm. Scott, taking his seat on the edge of the stone tank, and facing the now pacified animal, offered him biscuits, which poor Jumbo took with his pliant trunk, and conveyed slowly, one by one, to his cavern of a mouth, eyeing his friend the keeper reproachfully as, from time to time, he shook and clanked the heavy fetters. Not till six o'clock was it judged prudent to loosen these chains and to lead Jumbo to his box upon wheels. He walked quietly enough to the entrance, only trying with a cautious touch of his foot the firm wooden approach. But, having reached the opening, he halted, and could not be induced to move a step further. After several trials, the attendants gave up the business as impracticable, for the Saturday night.

On Sunday morning, at an early hour, Jumbo was again led out, with the intention of making him walk to the Docks at Millwall, instead of being carried. He was still in chains, and seemed quiet enough as he marched towards the wooden gate opposite the parrot-house. Before emerging on the road, Jumbo tried the ground, which differed in appearance from the accustomed gravel path inside the grounds; and not being satisfied as to its security, he refused to proceed. Efforts were made to drive him out, and the animal showed much distress; he moaned sadly, and appealed to his keeper, embracing the man with his trunk, and actually kneeling before him. Jumbo's cries were soon heard in the elephant-house, where his female consort was again seized with alarm and grief, so that every note of sorrow from the kneeling elephant in the road had its response within the gardens. At the sound of Alice's increasing lamentations, Jumbo became almost frantic, and hung himself down on his side. It was at length resolved to give up the attempt for that day. On Sunday afternoon, when the gardens were opened, as usual, to Fellows of the Zoological Society with their friends, and to others having private tickets given them by the Fellows, Jumbo was brought out, as he always is on public days, and behaved with his characteristic gentleness. He has since been a greater favourite than ever with all classes of visitors to the gardens, taking food out of their hands, and carrying loads of children on his back; but, during some part of the day, or rather at night, the chains have been put upon him, while confined in his stall, by order of "Elephant Bill," with a view to accustom him to their weight and noise. The box or cage upon wheels has undergone some modifications in detail, and will be narrowed, so as to afford support on each flank to the huge beast, if he be indeed doomed to exile from the country which has been so long his home. This box will now be daily placed in front of his stable door, the low wheels being sunk in the ground, and both ends of the box being left open, so that, passing out through it daily, he may become accustomed to its appearance. An attempt will be made, in a fortnight, to ship him by the next steamer of the "Monarch" Line; one of this line being chosen because they have very long and wide hatchways, and a great height between decks.

We present an illustration of the scene at the Zoological Society's Gardens, which is above described; and a few Sketches of Jumbo in his youth, especially of the manner in which he once broke his tusks by endeavouring to force open a door, and of the effective, but somewhat bold and adventurous, surgical operation that Mr. Bartlett, the able Superintendent of the Gardens, then performed for the removal of an abscess in the jaws. Mr. Bartlett took the precaution, as shown in our Sketch, to use an instrument affixed to the end of a rod or long handle; but he managed this with such careful aim and skill of hand, that it was quickly done, costing but little pain; and the young elephant was immediately relieved of the suffering caused by the inflammation. A second operation of the same kind was found needful, at the other side of the jaws; and the intelligent beast this time willingly submitted to Mr. Bartlett's repetition of similar treatment. We should be glad if the Zoological Society could now see their way to annulling the bargain for the sale of Jumbo to America, and still keeping him in London, where he has many friends and admirers.

The receipts on account of revenue from April 1, 1881, when there was a balance of £5,923,662, to Feb. 18, 1882, were £74,615,658, against £73,440,618 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £3,273,128. The net expenditure was £73,903,464, against £70,953,703 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Feb. 18 amounted to £6,337,267, and at the same date in 1881 to £8,146,368.

It has been resolved to establish a Cambrian Academy of Art, in the hope that such an institution will give an impetus to the further development of art in the Principality. The objects of the academy will be the advancement of the art of painting in oil, in fresco, and in water colours; of drawing from the antique and elementary drawing; also the study of sculpture and architecture. Arrangements have been made to hold annual exhibitions during the summer months in the academy's temporary gallery, Mostyn-street, Llandudno. The inaugural exhibition will open on June 20 and close on Sept. 20 of the present year. A considerable sum has already been promised in the shape of donations and subscriptions.

BICENTENARY OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

King Charles II. laid the foundation-stone of Chelsea Hospital for aged and disabled soldiers on Feb. 16, 1682. The design of this institution was originated by Sir Stephen Fox, the first who held the office of Paymaster-General, the creation of a standing army dating from that reign, or from the Commonwealth. The Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea contains berths for 510 men, and there is now a separate infirmary containing one hundred beds. The Board of Commissioners, to whom is intrusted the duty of pensioning soldiers, and the management of the hospital, consists of fifteen members, each of whom holds high office of a political or military character. The sum of a million and a half is voted by Parliament annually for out-pensions; but the amount for in-pensions at Chelsea is only about £23,500, and from this a considerable reduction may be made, as the in-pensioners surrender their out-pensions. More than 80,000 men were on the Chelsea pension list last year. The gallant veterans who were last week inspected at Chelsea Hospital were only 350 in number; but they were representative of half a million of men who during the past two centuries have borne the name of Chelsea pensioners.

Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief, arrived at noon on Friday week, to visit the Royal Military Hospital, accompanied by General Whitmore. His Royal Highness was received by the Governor, Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B.; the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Wadeson, V.C.; the Secretary, Major-General Hutt, C.B.; Sir Charles Ellice, Sir Garnet Wolseley, and other military men of high distinction. The Chelsea Pensioners, in full hospital uniform, were drawn up in a single line around the parade facing the chapel, looking over the grounds of the hospital towards the Thames and Battersea Park. Accompanied by his suite, the Duke began an inspection of the aged pensioners. With no pretence of criticising their deportment or appearance in any way, his Royal Highness spoke to every one of them in a friendly, sympathising tone, inquiring into their names, their regiments, the battles they had gone through, and the state of their health. There were some between eighty and ninety years of age. The Duke occupied an hour and a half in going through his inspection. His Highness having concluded his rounds, took his stand beneath the Royal Standard flying from the pole in the square. The Governor, Sir Patrick Grant, stepped forward and called for three cheers for King Charles II., the founder of the Hospital, whose statue stands in the centre of the parade.

THE PIPES OF ALL PEOPLES.

The Loan Collection of objects connected with the use of tobacco and other narcotics, belonging to Mr. William Bragge, F.S.A., F.G.S., of Birmingham, has cost thousands of pounds, and comprises above seven thousand specimens. This exhibition, which was at the Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art not long ago, and which may now be visited in London at 14 and 15, Castle-street, Leicester-square, is one of an instructive character, both as regarded from the technical or artistic, and from the ethnological point of view. It includes the pipes of many nations and different ages, French, German, Austrian, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, English, Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish, Russian, Siberian, Turkish, Egyptian, Algerine and Moorish, West African, Kaffir, Australian and Polynesian, Persian, Indian, Chinese, Burmese, Malay, North American Indian, Mexican, and South American, with tobacco boxes and jars, pipe-stoppers, cigar-cases, and fire-striker, snuff-boxes, rasps, mills, spoons, bottles, and other apparatus, not omitting the articles used in the consumption of opium and of betel-nut. The whole collection may be advantageously studied along with the perusal of such a treatise as Mr. F. W. Fairholt's "Tobacco: its History and Associations," and with the help of a special "Guide," which was compiled by Mr. C. N. Muston, of the Edinburgh Museum, and was published there by official authority. We have engraved a few drawings of a variety of specimens of "the Pipes of All Peoples."

Portsmouth has been formally decided upon as the site for the next Easter Monday Volunteer Review.

The Lord Mayor has been unanimously elected a member of the Garrick Club.

The *Sussex Advertiser* announces that Mr. Frowen has signified his intention to resign the mastership of the East Sussex Hounds at the close of the present season.

Convocation in the University of Oxford has conferred the honorary degree of D.D. on the Archbishop of Corfu, and that of D.C.L. on M. Gennadius, the Greek Chargé-d'Affaires here.

A man named Morgan, who ate his Christmas dinner in the Strood Workhouse, near Rochester, after having ten months previously wasted a legacy of £1000, has come in for a second legacy, this time of £1400. He is, of course, out of the work-house once more.

From the "Newspaper Press Directory," issued on Tuesday, we learn that there are in London 375 newspapers, and in the provinces 1012, being 1387 in England; that there are in Scotland 183, in Ireland 156, in Wales 71, and in the British Isles 20; the total in the United Kingdom being 1817. There are 1184 periodicals, including the quarterly reviews.

ISSUE OF 600 £5 SHARES at PAR.—LIST of APPLICATIONS will CLOSE on MARCH 1. Allotment will be made in order of priority of application.

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Applications for last Report and for deposit forms to be made at the Bankers, or at the Offices of the Company, 40, Clarington-street, S.W.

By order of the Board. GEORGE POOREY, Secretary.

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BLEVENTH BONUS MEETING, 1882.

The Report presented at a Meeting, held on Jan. 5 last, showed that on the rigorous basis of the Institute of Actuaries' List Table of Mortality, with a 4 per cent interest and net premiums, The calculated fund was ... £1,370,019

To which further Reserves were added of ... 116,084

Making the Total Reserves ... £1,486,103

And the Assurance Fund being ... £2,435,397

The Net Surplus was ... £346,694

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The next Division of Profits will be in January, 1887. New Policies effected before the end of June next will then rank for Five Years' Bonus, and so obtain one year's additional share of Profits.

The report above mentioned, a detailed account of the proceedings of the Bonus meeting, the returns made to the Board of Trade, and every information, can be obtained at either of the Society's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

Geo. CUTHBERT, Actuary and Secretary.
B. NEWBART, Assistant Actuary.

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The Rev. Edward Ker Gray has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional subscriptions:—

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. ... £2 2s.

A. Stein, Esq. ... £1 0s.

Verill, Esq. ... £1 1s.

Total amount received ... £48 3s. 8d.

His thanks are also due to Sir Frederick Perkins, for five cases of oranges; and to Mr. Tom Smith for three thousand cracker bon-bons.

St. Michael and All Angels', North Kensington, Feb. 22, 1882.

TOUR THROUGH AMERICA.—Mr. C. B. Schmidt, the General European Agent of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company, whose line to the Pacific traverses the states and territories of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, will start on a tour of those interesting regions about the end of May. Gentlemen who wish to make this trip, either for pleasure or profit, under pleasant auspices and with an efficient guide, are invited to communicate with Mr. C. B. Schmidt, care of Mr. J. G. Hyde, member London Stock Exchange, 6, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

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NOTICE.

ALL WHO WISH TO VOTE on a subject of great social interest are referred to **CASSELL'S MAGAZINE** for MARCH, which is issued a **VOTING PAPER** in connection with **THE FAMILY PARLIAMENT** debates now appearing in its pages.

"LITTLE FOLKS' HUMANE SOCIETY." NOTICE.—The MARCH PART of "LITTLE FOLKS" contains the **FIRST LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY**, the wide and increasing interest in which is manifested by the very large number of Members daily being enrolled. Prizes and Medals are offered for Essays, Anecdotes, Stories, Poems, &c., bearing on the subject of Kindness towards Animals. For full particulars see "LITTLE FOLKS" for MARCH, price 6d., and the two preceding Parts.

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On Feb. 27 (One Shilling), No. 267,

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Zoophily. By Frances Power Cobbe.
The Early Life of J. F. Millet.
Living Death-Germs.
Our Connaught: a Sketch.
Upstairs and Downstairs.
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Dances. By the Author of "For Percival." (With an Illustration.) Chap. III.—Shadows and a Ghost. IV.—An Afternoon in Redlands Park.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

MR. TENNYSON'S NEW POEM.—See

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And when Lord Marmion reach'd his band,
He halts, and turns with clenched hand,
And shout of loud defiance pours,
And shook his gauntlet at the towers.

MARMION, Canto 6, Stanza 15.

MARMION'S DEFIANCE TO DOUGLAS. BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, R.A.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
ENGRAVED BY PERMISSION OF MR. T. M'LEAN.

MARMION'S DEFIANCE TO DOUGLAS.

Who that has ever read Scott's "Marmion" can forget the incident that prompted the drawing or sketch by Sir John Gilbert, here engraved—one of the most spirited and brilliant that has ever emanated from his prolific pencil? Who can forget the energetic lines descriptive of the parting of the doughty knights, when Douglas declares that never shall his hand

in friendly grasp
The hand of such as Marmion clasp!

And Marmion, burning under the insult, retorts—
An 't were not for thy hoary beard,
Such hand as Marmion's had not spared
To cleave the Douglas' head!

And, then, after insisting that the meanest in England's state who does her message may well be proud Angus' mate, goes on—

And, Douglas, more I tell thee here,
Even in thy pitch of pride,
Here in thy hold, thy vassals near—
Nay never look upon your lord,
And lay your hands upon your sword!
I tell thee, thou'rt defied!
And if thou said'st, I am not peer
To any lord in Scotland here,
Lowland or Highland, far or near,
Lord Angus, thou hast lied!

Douglas in turn resorts to threats, and orders the drawbridge up, the portcullis down, to seize Marmion; who, however, escapes just as the bars, descending, grazed his plume.

And when Lord Marmion reached his band,
He halts, and turns with clenched hand,
And shout of loud defiance pours,
And shook his gauntlet at the towers.

This last is evidently the precise moment intended to be represented; and more we need not say to indicate the energetic conception of either poet or painter.

WILD DUCK SHOOTING.

Wild duck shooting is a pleasant pastime, if you have plenty of patience, and can stand the cold, for both are requisites and always needed; the best sport, as a rule, being usually had when the water is iced, and there is snow on the ground; for as the birds are then delightfully wild, your skill is more tested, which heightens the joy of it. Inland shooting is to be had almost anywhere, and the fens and the shores where ducks abound are so well known that they need not be specially mentioned. The term for the male wild duck is "mallard," and the brood are called "flappers" when nearly fledged; and they are readily shot in the reeds and sedges, by most rivers, ponds, and brooks, and on lakes where they settle on islands. Some of them stay, as we know, in this country; but the flocks that frequent our coasts in winter consist of those that went southward at the end of the autumn. They pair in spring, and when they breed in Britain their nests are made of grass, woven and lined with wool; and it is usually found on the ground by the water, or amongst the tussocky reeds and rushes, though they now and then build in some very queer places, as on moors, in trees, or in the disused nest of a rook, a crow, or a magpie. They lay from twelve to sixteen eggs, which are greenish-white in colour, and the time when their young are fully fledged is from ten weeks to three months from the date of hatching.

They are protected under the "Wild Birds Act" from March 1 until Aug. 1, during which time there is a penalty of five shillings for killing them; and a like penalty, with costs, is also levied for each egg unlawfully taken. In olden times, the same penalty was inflicted when ducks were captured by "tunnels, hays, or nets," between July 1 and Sept. 1—afterwards extended to Oct. 1—with, in default, this punishment—"to be committed to the House of Correction, for any time not exceeding one month nor less than fourteen days, there to be whipt and kept at hard labour;" and this law included, besides teal and widgeon, "any other water-fowl." The worst friends of wild ducks are the mischievous magpies, as they delight to steal their eggs, which, by stocking a hole in them till they stick to their beak, they take off one by one.

Wild ducks have their regular feeding-grounds, to which they wing off as the sun goes down, to return as the daylight dawns; when, if you choose to get up at an early hour, and wait in some hiding-place till they come, you may often get good shots; but, as few birds are more wary than wild ducks are, you must change your place each morning; unless, when the rest of the pool is frozen over, they have to come to one spot where the ice is broken. They are often shot, too, when the moon is up, or by sound, if the night is too dark for aim, when you blaze at the noise of their whistling wings, and your dog then fetches them out. But such a mode of performance does not compare with that daylight sport which we call flight-shooting, where a steady hand is required and a very quick eye; as in such open spots as salt-water marshes allowance must be made for brisk wind and speed, and the gun be pitched well forwards. For inland shooting, an ordinary gun will suffice for the flappers; but a long duck-gun should be always used for flight-shooting by the shore; and the time you stay and the distance done should also be duly noted, lest, through sudden fog, or the returning tide—which, by filling the creeks, may cover the ground behind you—you find yourself literally quite at sea. A black retriever is often used, but a liver-coloured one is best, as it cannot be seen so easily; and the whole of the dress should be woollen, both under and over, and a cap, not hat, be worn. That this shore-shooting is famous sport, when you are judiciously screened by a ridge or embankment, will be seen by the illustration we give this week.

After much discussion, and the rejection of several amendments, the City Common Council have appointed a special committee of seventeen members to consider the announcement in the Queen's Speech in reference to municipal reform in London. The committee are instructed to "do therein as they may deem expedient," only reporting to the Council from time to time.

Yesterday week the seventy-sixth anniversary meeting of the Geological Society took place at the society's room, Burlington House, Piccadilly. The chair was occupied by Mr. Robert Etheridge, F.R.S., and there was a numerous attendance of members. From the report submitted by the council it appeared that the number of Fellows of the society had increased during the past year. Allusion was made in the document to the deaths of some foreign members of the society within the last twelve months, and it was added that one vacancy existed in the list of foreign correspondents. Amongst sundry matters touched upon, the report of the council made mention of surveys carried out recently in the Austrian empire. Placed before the meeting for consideration, and accompanying the statement of accounts for last year, was an estimate of the society's receipts and expenditure for the present twelve months. The estimated income from all sources amounted to £2672, and the expenditure to £2526.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held the first Drawingroom of the season at Buckingham Palace yesterday week. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Vice-Admiral his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B., were present. There were also in attendance the Diplomatic Corps, consisting of the Ambassadors to the Court of St. James's and the principal Ministers of the Crown and Cabinet. About eighty presentations were made to her Majesty. The following account of the dresses worn by the Queen and the Princesses is given in the Court Circular:—

The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk, trimmed with jet embroidery and fringe, and a long white tulle veil surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooches, and earrings of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter; the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia; the Russian, Spanish, and Portuguese Orders, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of golden brown wool (of British manufacture) over a jupe of golden brown velvet, with deep volant of brown marabout feathers bordered in gold, with a train of velvet lined in wool and bordered in marabouts and gold. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil; Indian ornaments; and the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catharine of Russia, and the Danish Family Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of pearl grey satin handsomely trimmed with old Irish point, pearl trimmings, and bunches of red poppies. Ornaments, diamonds and emeralds; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds, plumes and veil. Orders: the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catharine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Prussian Order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, the Order of Louise of Prussia, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice wore a train of two shades of Etruscan satin with a dress of cream, and gold Etruscan brocade with bouquets of flowers. Head-dress, feathers, veil, and diamonds. Ornaments, diamonds. Orders: Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order.

"PRIMROSES, SWEET PRIMROSES."

In an ordinary season—when the snows of winter have been slowly melted, and the earth looks brown where white wreaths had hid it—the end of February is a pleasant time to those who dwell in the country; as to the wintry stillness then has come both sound and movement, and the signs of life, go where you will, for there is a flutter of birds and a stir on the farms as the wheat-sowers' work proceeds. From the stubbles and pastures come bird-cries, and bird-songs from each thicket and wood; whilst from hedgerows and shrubberies blackbirds are flying, and you hear the notes of the robin and thrush; their pauses being filled by the wood-pigeons' coo, as they settle themselves in the turnips. Magpies, too, chatter to the jays in orchards, as young lambs scamper in the fields hard by; while, as jackdaws clamour at the raven's croak, the rooks follow close to the ploughman's heels, as he steadily shapes the furrows, to the musical sound of the clinking gears, and the moist smell of the upturned soil. Nor is insect life, on a mild day, absent, as the Brimstone butterfly will be often seen, with gnats and some winter moths, such as the Eggar, on elms and in hawthorn hedges, and the Usher, on old oak trunks; for plant-life now shows, in its bud and bloom, that the joyous spring is waking.

Plant-life was loved by that rare old Gerarde, who dwelt on this time of year; and when he tells of its "robe of embroidered worke," we think of the woods with their spangle of pale primroses, and of the spot where our lost ones lie; for both daisies and primroses decked our dead, as in the country is the custom—"the primrose for the grown-up girl, the daisy for the child." Thus—"emblem of early sweetness, early death"—the primrose, in some districts, has much meaning; and in towns it is favoured for its simple beauty, though it is there only associated with the return of spring. But to fully appreciate its special charm, we must go to the woods and get it; as we then shall find—where the grey-green moss and the red leaves lie—how its tufts "embroider" the banks they grow on. "Welcome pale primrose, starting up," says Clare, "between dead matted leaves of ash and oak, that strew the wood and spinney. How much thy presence beautifies the ground." With children it is a great favourite; and when they are sat in circles on the primrose knolls, to there make "posies," they know no greater pleasure.

Earlier in this month than we had heard for years, came the welcome cry of the primrose-seller—"Primroses, sweet primroses;" bringing with it glad visions of nooks and dells in the Kentish lanes and copses, from whence each season we have been supplied with "Spring's first woodland flower." But from Kent no longer comes the chief supply, as Worcester-shire now is known to be a more fertile county for them, the roots there being more widespread and the blooms far finer. Employment hence, has now been found for the women and children in most of the villages, and they get, as "pickers," good wages at it, as is also the case with snowdrops and daffodils, which grow wild in the cottage crofts. "Field-hands," through the spring months, are therefore scarce, as well as for some time after; as this work goes on whilst such flowers last, as the violet, hyacinth, cowslip, and orchis. Nor does it cease altogether then; as from the time when the ferns unfold their fronds, until autumn comes to tinge them, vast quantities of them are sent each week—to Manchester, Liverpool, London, and York—to supply the different markets. This wild-flower trade, which has thus sprung up, is, from this cause, not liked by the farmers there; but it is greatly valued by those in town, for the glimpse it gives of the country; and for the chance it affords to gladden the hearts of the ailing poor and lowly, who love such flowers, as tell of sequestered lanes and of woods where the birds sing gaily.

In a Convocation held at Oxford on the 16th inst. the nomination of Mr. Edward Williams Byron Nicholson, M.A., Trinity College, who was recently elected by the Bodleian Curators to the office of librarian of that institution, in the place of the late Mr. Cox, was confirmed.

Lord Windsor has written to the Town Clerk of Cardiff stating that, provided Cardiff is selected by the Government as the site for the proposed Welsh National College, he will contribute £1000. The Cardiff contributions have reached £20,000, in addition to a Corporation site worth about £10,000.

The high tide and probable overflow of the river Thames predicted between Feb. 18 and 20 took place on Sunday afternoon, when the river reached two feet above high-water mark at three p.m. at London Bridge. All the low-lying parts along the river bank were more or less flooded. The tide was also high, and losses were occasioned to those living near the water, at some places on the east and southern coasts. Another high-tide was experienced by the dwellers on the shores of the Thames on Monday; but, although the water rose considerably above high-water mark, no overflow took place in the metropolis. The Medway, however, flooded vast tracts of land around Chatham. At Liverpool the tides both of Sunday and Monday were most remarkable; in the Dee the rush of water was so violent as to wash up the body of Mrs. Millet's dead child from the bottom of the river after lying there for six weeks. There have been high tides in Scotland also.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY.

The second volume of the new and augmented edition of Dr. John Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary of the English Language" has been issued by the publishers, Messrs. Blackie and Son. This valuable work, revised and improved by Mr. Charles Annandale, will be completed in four volumes, to be published at intervals of four months, terminating in November of the present year. The task of thoroughly revising and correcting the former "Imperial Dictionary," and adding thirty thousand new entries, has occupied above ten years. The English language has grown so much since the production of current editions of Dr. Johnson's lexicography, and the first edition of the American Webster, that the number of words now to be found in this "Imperial Dictionary" is 130,000, being double the vocabulary of those former collections. Modern scientific terms, and those of technical use, words belonging to the literature of this and preceding ages, from the sixteenth century onward, colloquial expressions, peculiar idioms, and even slang phrases current in books of the lighter class, make a large addition to the regular stock of standard English admitted by correct writers a hundred years ago. All this will be found in the new edition of the "Imperial Dictionary," each word having its pronunciation phonetically indicated, with the authentic etymological derivation, which latter accompaniment has been supplied entirely afresh, in the present revision, keeping up with the researches of the philologists during the past twenty years. The pronunciation of Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and other proper names, and of geographical names, is further shown in separate lists. The Imperial Dictionary partakes, to a certain extent, of the character of an Encyclopædia, being not merely a word-book, but also giving some knowledge of things in the manner of that useful little work, "Bachan's Technological Dictionary." We open it, for example, at the letter F, and we find set forth on two pages, along with many other words not requiring special explanation, a compact little essay upon each of the different meanings of the noun substantive "feather," in animal physiology, in mechanics, engineering, and joinery, besides its metaphorical and figurative uses. The terms "Febronianism," "Fecial," "Federal," "Fee," and "Fief" are not merely interpreted or paraphrased, but explained by a brief analytic statement of the idea or system referred to. The definition, for instance, of "fee" or "fief" in the feudal law and in the common law of England, here presented in about twenty lines, is sufficiently exact and complete for any student. "Honeysuckle," again, is quite a little botanical treatise; and "Humming-bird" is a miniature chapter of ornithology, with a pretty little picture. The work is adorned with more than three thousand small wood engravings, which are very neatly executed, and will often help the understanding of precise descriptions. Letter K is disposed of in the second volume of this "Imperial Dictionary," so that half the editor's task has been accomplished with great success.

FINE ARTS.

THE WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS OF BIRKET FOSTER.

The growing practice of exhibiting the works of one artist by themselves is a test which comparatively few men can undergo with credit. The Watts exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery is a successful example of this kind of display, and another has just been opened by Messrs. Volkins at their galleries in Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, consisting of a selection from the works of Mr. Birket Foster. No more convincing proof can be adduced of the popularity of Mr. Foster's art than the very numerous reproductions of his works in chromolithography. But it is a great mistake to suppose that this artist's field of labour is confined to picturesque cottages and rustic children. The visitor need only look round the present collection to be convinced that Mr. Foster's genius lends itself with ease to the most diverse subjects. From the somewhat smoky atmosphere of the artist's native Tyne he ranges over the hills and rivers of Scotland, through the leafy lanes of Surrey and Sussex, the picturesque beauties of the Rhine, the glories of the Italian lakes, the shrines and shops of Brittany, and the palaces and lagoons of Venice. In "The New Purchase"—an enthusiast surrounded by his treasures of old china—he has with loving patience produced a work of marvellous truth and exactness; and William Hunt's famous "Red Herring" is rivalled by the "Studies of Fish at Venice." The wide range of Mr. Foster's powers is further shown by the fine drawing of "Greenwich," "The Falls of the Tummel," "Exercising Hounds," "The Timber Waggon," and "Fish-Stall near the Rialto." The collection is altogether charming, and the visitor is enabled to take a comprehensive view of some of the best works of one of our most popular water-colour painters.

The exhibition (which is free) consists of more than one hundred works, which have been kindly lent by their owners; and will remain open until April 1.

Messrs. Agnew have opened their annual Exhibition of water-colour drawings at their gallery in Bond-street. As usual, the collection consists of generally select and often important works by deceased and living artists, together with a few remarkable drawings by foreign painters.

A loan collection of works by the late John Linnell is on view at Messrs. Tooths' gallery in the Haymarket. The proceeds are to be given to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution.

A collection of sketches of the Riviera, from Marseilles to Mentone, by Mr. Pownall Williams, is on view at Mr. McLean's gallery in the Haymarket.

Mr. Sargent's picture of "The House of Commons," together with an etching of the picture by the artist, are on view at Messrs. Gladwell's gallery, Gracechurch-street.

Mr. Edward Joseph's fine collection of miniatures, by the late Richard Cosway, R.A., have been removed from the Ryde Art Exhibition, recently closed, to the exhibition now being held in the County Hall, Lewes, Sussex, for the benefit of the School of Art in that town.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods concluded last Saturday the sale of an extensive and valuable collection of water-colour drawings and pictures formed by the well-known amateur the late Mr. John Henderson, of Russell-square.

The Aberdeen Town Council has voted £1000 from the Common Good Fund towards the foundation of an art gallery and museum.

The British Archaeological Association have accepted an invitation to hold their next annual congress at Plymouth.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board last Saturday it was stated that the estimated amount to be assessed on the various parishes and unions was £226,000. Resolutions passed at a recent conference of Metropolitan Guardians condemning the lavish expenditure of the Board and declaring that a Parliamentary Commission should be appointed, and read and acknowledged.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

MECHANISM OF THE SENSES.

Professor McKendrick began his fifth lecture on Tuesday, the 14th inst., with remarks on the great delicacy of the sense of touch which may be acquired by education. He then considered the sensation of temperature, the perception of heat and cold, by nerves distributed to the skin and varying in different parts. The muscular sense, which differs from the feeling of contact or pressure, was next described as regulating all the movements of the body, and allusions were made to the phenomena of "unconscious cerebration," investigated by Dr. Carpenter. By means of this, a number of very delicate muscular actions are going on without our knowledge, as in the acts of walking and reading. Reference was made to the disease termed "ataxia," whereby persons are unable to walk straight unless they see their feet or a chalked line. The causes of the sensations of hunger and thirst were considered, and the way in which they may be artificially relieved. The Professor then began his description of the apparatus connected with the sense of sight, and commented on the remarkable analogies of the arrangements of the eye with those of the camera obscura.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS.

Mr. P. L. Sclater, Ph.D., F.R.S., Secretary of the Zoological Society, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Thursday, the 16th instant. After enlarging upon the universal distribution of life over the earth's surface, he stated that, as a general rule, the plants and animals of far removed countries are different, and those of near countries alike. Difference of climate will not account for this; some other cause must be looked for. He then described the classification of animals into families, genera, and species, and showed that each species tenants a particular or specific area, which, as a rule, is continuous. The same, theoretically at least, is the case with the higher groups. Their areas of distribution are of every size, some being very much restricted, others co-extensive with the world's surface. Some general notion as to the mode in which animals are distributed having been given, the lecturer selected mammals as a special group, for discussion, in order to ascertain the primary divisions of the world's surface in regard to animal life, and showed that primarily three divisions would be found, which might be termed "Notogæa"—i.e., 1. Australia and its islands; 2. "Dendrogea," South and Central America; 3. "Arctogæa," North America and the three continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa, the last being readily separable into four subdivisions. The six regions established for mammals are:—1. Palaæctic (Europe, Africa, north of the Atlas, and of North Asia); 2. Ethiopian (Africa, South of the Atlas); 3. Indian (Southern Asia and the Islands of the Indian Archipelago); 4. Nearctic (North America down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec); 5. Neotropical (Central and South America); 6. Australian (Australia, New Guinea, and the Pacific Islands). These six divisions, originally proposed by Mr. Sclater in 1857 in relation to birds, have been adopted by Mr. Wallace in his great work on Geographical Distribution, and are now used by naturalists.

THE BREATHING OF FISHES.

Professor McKendrick gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 17th instant. After defining respiration as interchange between the gases of the organism and the gases of the medium in which it lives, a short description was given of the various modes by which this is effected; as in simple forms of animal life, where no special respiratory apparatus is required; and in higher forms, where we meet with branchia, or gills; and, lastly, lungs. He then spoke of the blood as a respiratory as well as a nutritive medium in the higher animals, and showed that all living tissues breathe in a sense similar to the breathing of aquatic organisms. After showing the spectrum of blood (indicating the presence of oxygen in the fluid), circulated by the still living heart of a frog, he found that the blood became of a darker colour, through the consumption of oxygen by the working heart; and the spectrum became that of blood deprived of oxygen. The mechanical arrangements for the breathing of fishes were described, and it was shown how the movements of the gills are recorded on a drum. That the form of curve is not the same in various fishes was shown by numerous examples. The conditions of respiration were next considered—viz., the tension of the gases on each side of the membrane, and the nature of the membrane itself, and also the laws regulating the solution of gases by fluids, which have a very important influence in respiration. It was then shown that fishes breathe in a medium containing only a small amount of oxygen, and reference was made to the great probability of carbonic acid in water being a condition favouring the escape of blood from the fish. Large fish consume about nine times less oxygen than man, while small fish apparently have greater respiratory activity, and consume more oxygen, but always several times less than man. To make this more obvious, and to enable one to compare large bodies with small, it was stated that so much oxygen was absorbed per kilogramme (about two pounds) of body weight of man and of fish. Finally, Dr. McKendrick referred to the just claims of physiologists as workers in the most obscure and difficult department of physical science.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND MYTHOLOGY.

Mr. W. Watkiss Lloyd gave the first of a course of four lectures on the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" on Saturday last, the 18th instant. After commenting on the great services of the Greeks to civilisation in its largest sense, as compared with other ancient nations, and alluding to the genius of the people expressed in their poetry, which must first be studied in its own language, he contrasted Greek with Latin, the nearest of the cognate tongues. He then referred to the exceptional power, modifying genius, and deep sense of euphony, strikingly evident in the development of the Greek language. The peculiarity of accent and the relation of the language to metaphor and personification were shown to have greatly facilitated the growth of a poetical mythology, which was illustrated by a notice of the state of belief in the times anterior to Homer and Hesiod. After characterising the beauty of Greek mythology, Mr. Lloyd controverted the opinions of K. Otfried Müller, Grote, and others, that this mythology must be explained by an arbitrary philosophical theory, that a myth is substantially an untruth clothed unconsciously in the semblance of truth and seriously received as truth, whereas Mr. Lloyd apprehends that it is quite as frequently an aspect of physical, moral, or even historical truth deliberately clothed in a picturesque garb of untruth for the sake of poetical effect. Strauss's "Life of Jesus" was referred to as an example of Müller's theory, and a demonstration of its insufficiency to account for the facts. In conclusion, Mr. Lloyd expressed his disagreement with those who style Homer's poetry the Bible of the Greeks, and as so considered by them. Homer is the illustrator of nature and of human nature, and it is in virtue of his profound truth that he becomes indirectly an expositor of morals by exhaustive and accurate definition of all shades of the colour of good and evil. For this cause we may properly call him the Shakespeare of the Greeks; and this implies the existence of a contemporary cultivated class of minds fully able to appreciate him.

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, Princess Mary Adelaide, and the Duke of Teck and suite were present on Monday evening at the fancy costume ball of the Bolingbroke Pay Hospital at the Royal Albert Hall. Nearly 600 guests were present, and the scene was much admired by the Royal party, who remained a considerable time.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided last Saturday evening at the annual festival dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association. In proposing the toast of the evening, the Royal chairman stated that about 1000 cabmen belong to the association, the capital of which amounts to £6000. There are eighteen annuitants on the books, while in cases of exceptional distress special donations are made. Subscriptions to the amount of £846 were announced.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein took part in an amateur concert given on Monday night at the British Orphan Asylum, Slough, in aid of the fund for the enlargement of Upton parish church. The orchestra included Sir George Elvey, organist of St. George's Chapel, and a number of lady and gentlemen amateurs; among the ladies being several violinists. In the course of the programme, which consisted of madrigals, songs, and instrumental music, Princess Christian gave the pianoforte solo "Sarabande," J. S. Bach; "Ballo," Gluck; "Lieder Ohne Worte," Mendelssohn; and "Polonaise," Monisku; which were played with delicacy and brilliancy of expression, eliciting considerable applause from the audience. The concert concluded with the National Anthem.

The fortieth annual ball in aid of the French Benevolent Society was held on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms, and was attended by the Comte d'Aunay, Baron d'Estournelles, Comte de la Chauvinière, and Colonel Descharmes, of the French Embassy, and the French Consul-General. In all, more than 350 persons were present. A number of valuable gifts from the Comte de Paris, Duke de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, Duke de Chartres, Duke d'Alençon, and other patrons of the society, were disposed of for the benefit of the funds during the evening.

The claims of the society for befriending young girls in the metropolis were warmly advocated at a meeting held at Stafford House yesterday week, it being stated by some of the speakers that the efforts made to promote the religious, moral, and social welfare of young women had been attended with much success.

A numerous company attended on Wednesday week the annual dinner of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools. The Marquis of Hartington presided, and urged the special claims of the institution to the continued support of the class for whose benefit it had been founded. Contributions amounting to £2030 were received.

At the annual festival of the North London, or University College Hospital, on Wednesday week, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Kimberley rebuked the lukewarmness with which appeals on behalf of the great metropolitan hospitals are too often received. His Lordship intimated that the time was not far distant when aid would have to be granted from public funds, a measure which, for his part, he would not shrink from advocating. In response to the earnest appeal of the Royal chairman the sum of £1530 was subscribed towards the needs of the charity.

Mr. S. Morley, M.P., on Saturday last presented the prizes gained by the members of the Ladies' Sanitary Association. Dr. B. W. Richardson read a report, from which it appeared that seventy-five applications had been sent in for admission to the examination, out of which number fifty-nine applicants had gone through it in full. Some of the questions, especially those upon the brain, which was a most difficult and complex subject, had been admirably answered.

At a meeting on Monday of the executive committee of the Mansion House Fund for the Relief of Jews in Russia it was stated that the fund now amounted to over £50,000. A special sub-committee was appointed to deal with Jewish refugees in Galicia, by selecting places in which agricultural settlements might be formed. A large number of Jewish emigrants took passage on board the Persian Monarch, at Gravesend, on Monday, bound for America.

The Lord Mayor on Monday afternoon presided at the opening of the St. Bride's Youths' Institute and Reading-room in Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. The institute building, originally a large warehouse, has been admirably adapted and suitably fitted to accommodate 250 members, there being a gymnasium, bath-rooms, a refreshment-room, reading and class rooms, &c. It is intended to have, in connection with the institution, weekly lectures, entertainments, a savings bank, clothing club, band of hope, evening classes, &c. The trustees of St. Bride's Charities contributed £500 towards the cost of the building.

In aid of the Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society, Waterloo district, a concert was given on Thursday evening, in the Drill-Hall Kingston, under the immediate patronage of Princess Frederica of Hanover. Viscountess Folkestone took part in the entertainment.

A party of Etonians, members of a house Philo-Thespian Society gave, last Saturday, at St. Mark's Hall, Victoria Park, a performance in aid of the Working Men's Club and Institute, Hackney-wick, where the school has lately started a mission. The first piece was Morton's farce of "Sent to the Tower," which was acted with great spirit. After the farce Mr. R. F. Smith sang the "Muddle Puddle Porter." The next piece was the drama "A Fairy's Father;" and the performance concluded with the farce "No. 1 Round the Corner."

The Goldsmiths' Company have presented £100 to the missionary funds of the Religious Tract Society.

An amateur concert is to be given at Willis's Rooms next Monday evening. A most attractive programme is promised. The concert, which is under the patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), is to be given in aid of the Charing-cross Hospital, which stands in great need of subscriptions and donations.

An appeal is made on behalf of the many thousands of bed-ridden or convalescent patients in the fifty-one London hospitals, for light literature, such as is best and most fittingly afforded by "innocent, amusing, one-volume novels, Christmas and holiday numbers of illustrated papers and magazines," and the like. Parcels addressed to the head porters of the Westminster or Charing-cross Hospitals will be gratefully received.

Arrangements for the Royal Counties Agricultural Show at Brighton in June next are progressing favourably. The whole of Preston Park has been secured, Mr. Bennett Stanford having agreed to favourable terms. He offers a prize of £20 for Hampshire Down sheep. The Duke of Norfolk, who has accepted the office of president, has sent £100 to the guarantee fund, in addition to giving a special prize. The Race Stand Committee subscribe £100 for thoroughbred horses, £50 in prizes are offered by the Brighton Harriers subscribers, and £30 comes from another quarter for Channel Islands cattle.

POETRY.

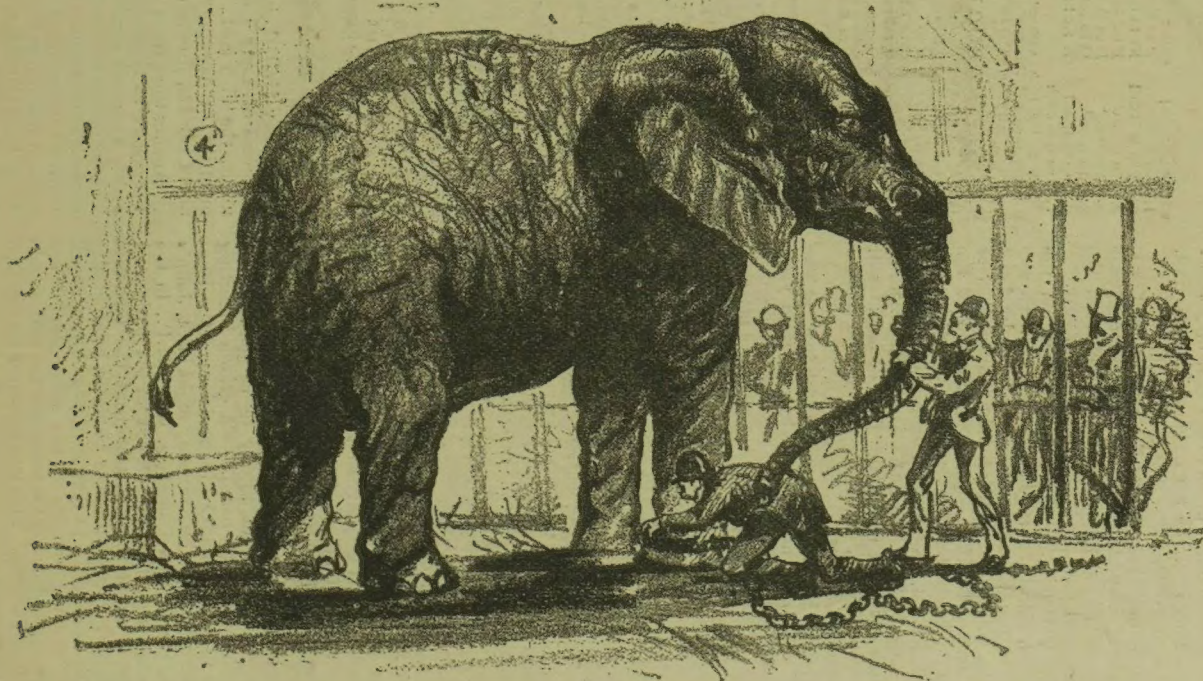
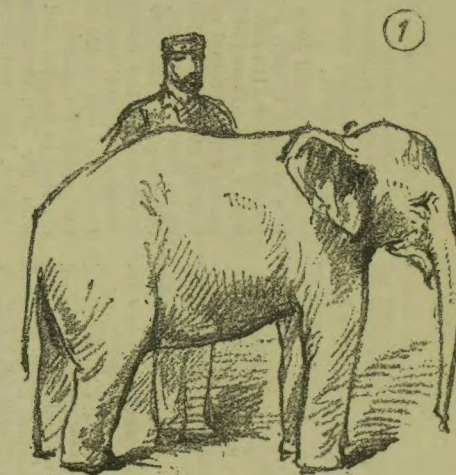
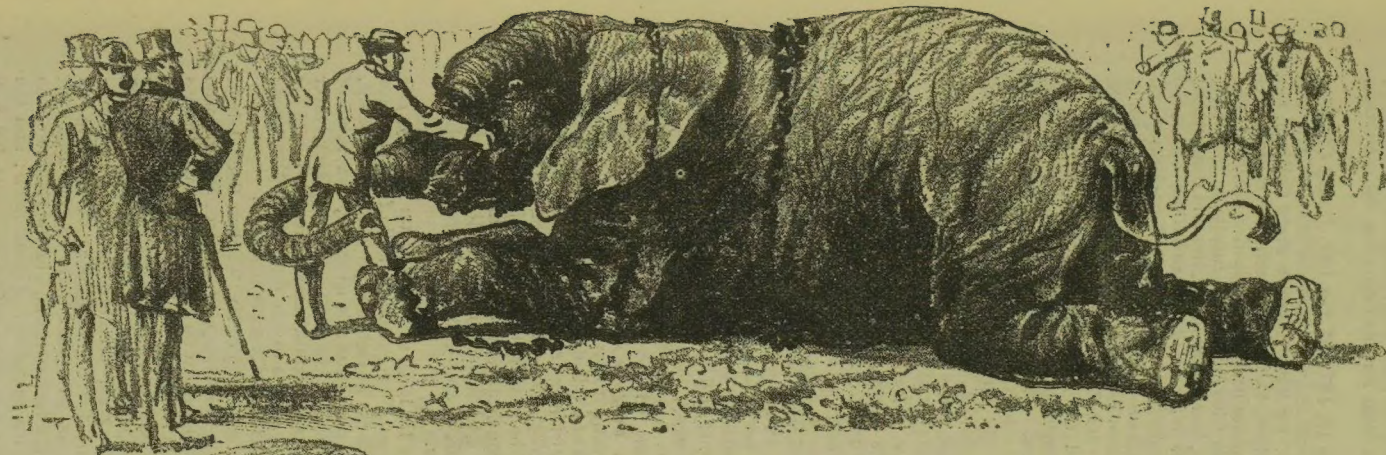
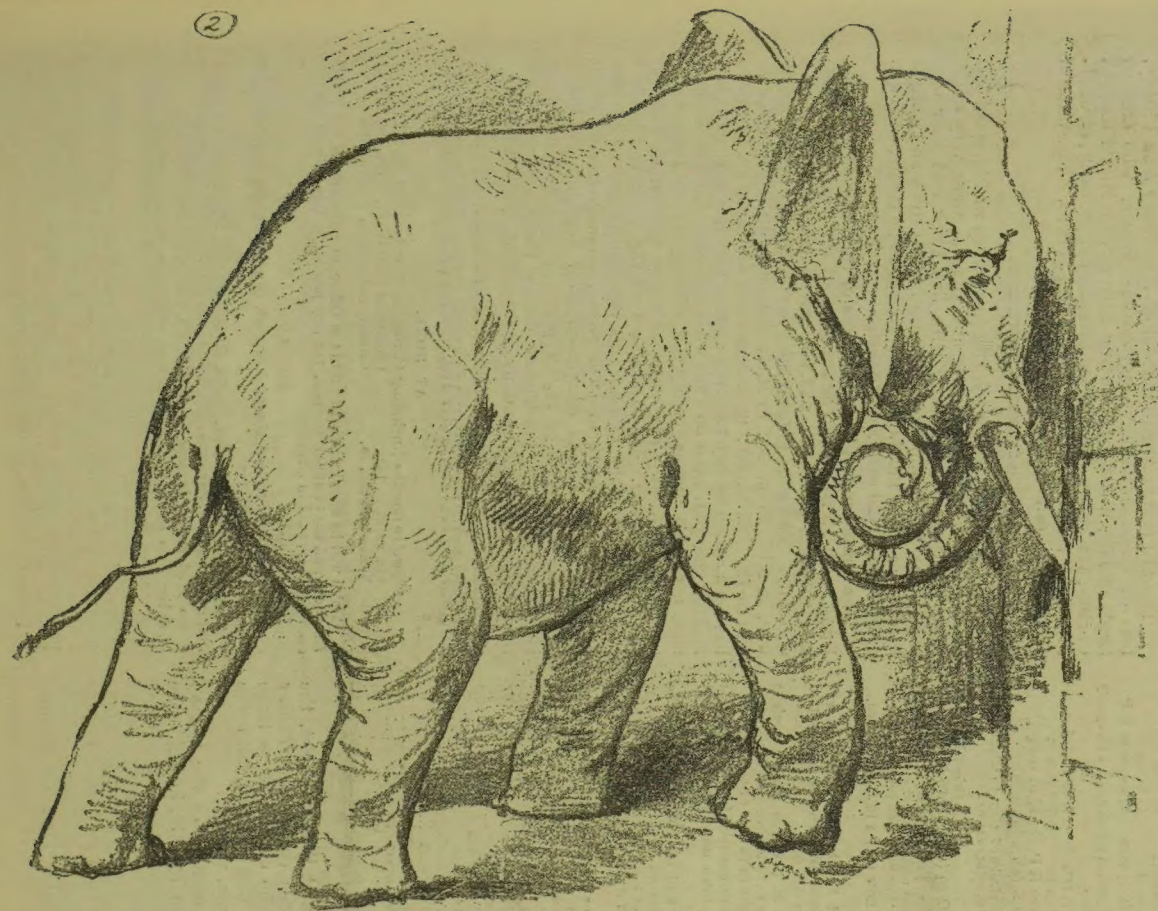
Imputations of a fearful nature, as many of us are aware, have been made upon the character and origin of the English sonnet; it has been said not only to have no principles of its own, but, more than that, to be the illegitimate offspring of the Italian muse. The age of chivalry is past, and a thousand swords can no longer be expected to leap from their scabbards at such insolent provocation; but in the preface of a handsome volume entitled *Sonnets of Three Centuries*: edited by T. Hall Caine (Eliot Stock), the English sonnet is vindicated with much subtle and learned argument, and with at least as much enthusiasm as the vindication required, from the aspersions which have been thrown upon it. The editor tells us what is the fundamental difference between the true Italian and the true English sonnet; and explains in a manner which would probably make Petrarch and Shakspeare, could they read his preface together, regard one another with wonder and join in a hearty laugh of mingled incredulity and amusement, how each was led by a distinct mental process to adopt a perfectly distinct arrangement of thought and a perfectly distinct mechanical structure. The editor admits that there is just a question whether the two poets might not have been "merely sensible of having something to say and of saying it by the vehicle that comes nearest to their hand;" but he argues that, however that may be, "the accuracy of the analysis would remain undisturbed." So be it; we have long been accustomed to understand that it is for great poets to write great things, and for critics to explain to them (in the Shades or elsewhere), and to us, how they came to do it, and what they meant by what they did. Let us acquiesce, then, in the statement that "the Italian form demands two parts to the sonnet-thought, but that they are as the two parts of an acorn;" that in the earlier English form the thought does not "fall asunder like an acorn into unequal parts of a perfect organism, but is sustained without break until it reaches a point at which a personal appropriation needs to be made;" and that "the later English form requires also two sides to the sonnet-thought, but they are as the two movements of a wave," the flow and the ebb. We may personally incline towards a belief that a better illustration of the sonnet would be to say that in the "octave" the treasure is, or should be, slowly opened to the reader's gaze, and in the "sestet" gradually shut up again in its casket, which is closed, as it were, with a snap, in the last two lines. However, the editor has collected a charming series of English sonnets, chronologically disposed, from Edmund Spenser, who is more celebrated than read, to Walter Herries Pollock, who may be more read, but is not yet quite so celebrated. There are some voluminous notes at the end of the book, and they will be found most interesting and instructive; but the editor's arguments would probably have been rendered clearer and more persuasive had he thought proper to give some half-dozen specimens of Petrarch's own work.

Surprise is nearly always, though not invariably, pleasant in a world in which it is naturally the disagreeable that we are led by experience to anticipate; and in *Pygmalion*: by Thomas Woolner (Macmillan and Co.), one is agreeably surprised to find a very hackneyed subject treated with singular originality and freshness. It must be acknowledged that the author, with his twofold talent, was eminently qualified to deal with the theme which he has chosen; and his admirers are likely to be more than indifferently well satisfied with his performance. He is full of fancy, grace, and picturesqueness, and he is by no means devoid of passion; but whether his poetic faculty amounts to downright inspiration, and whether his diction and numbers are not spoilt sometimes by fantastic affectation, are questions which may be left open for the reader to decide. The author, with the aid of imagination, has expanded the story of Pygmalion far beyond the limits within which it is usually confined, and has occupied twelve "books," not long books, however, in telling it. The main incident in the legendary life of Pygmalion, the incident of which so many poets, ancient and modern, have sung, is handled in a very novel fashion, with a gain, no doubt, of probability, but with a proportionate loss, as many readers will think, of the charm that belongs to the supernatural: Pygmalion, in fact, is represented as having married his model, instead of, as heretofore, the inanimate statue quickened into life by the power of Aphrodite. The old idea is thus, manifestly, vulgarised; and, indeed, all the portions of the poem which describe the occurrences connected with Pygmalion's studio, so to speak, remind one rather of St. John's-wood in our practical days than of Cyprus in the age of myths and miracles. It must not be imagined, however, that Pygmalion's model was professional, like the "young person" of this generation; she was a noble maiden who was in attendance upon Pygmalion's mother, and who "postured" for his statue of Hebe as gratuitously as any marriageable young lady can be expected to perform such an office for a particularly eligible "parti." And so she became Queen of Cyprus, as is duly recorded in the elegant verses of Mr. Thomas Woolner.

"Sonnet certè Deam," it is certainly the song of the Muse that is sung in *Under the Aspens*: by Emily Pfeiffer (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.), though the muse be somewhat neglectful occasionally of her English grammar. Nobody can read the piece entitled "The Pillar of Praise" without feeling that the writer may claim of right an honourable place among the lyrists and the composers of the good old-fashioned ballad, the poets and poetesses whose thoughts and descriptions find easy, spontaneous utterance in simple, melodious verse. Some of the poems betray a wonderful intensity of feeling, so powerful as to carry the reader completely away, and to cause forgetfulness of the fact that a very common-place theme, such as an ordinary amour between a milliner and the stroke-oar of a University "eight," is treated in a disproportionately elevated strain. Unless, indeed, a broken heart may be considered sufficient to redeem any subject whatever from a charge of paltriness. But then the antecedents and the concomitants should be so handled as to make the tragic catastrophe apprehended as a probability. Among the sonnets, of which there are several specimens inserted in the volume, one has already achieved the distinction of being included in a collection, if not in more than one collection, of representative English sonnets. Of the drama, in five acts, which occupies the greater part of the volume, it is scarcely necessary to say more than that the play is submitted on appeal to the opinion of the public, who are requested to judge between the writer and certain theatrical managers, as to whether the latter were right or wrong in refusing their co-operation for the purpose of bringing the work before an audience on the stage. At least this appears to be the meaning of some rather mysterious remarks in the preface, wherein the writer complains of "the treatment to which authors are liable at the hands of managers." If we are simply to infer that the managers refused to put the play upon the stage, they were probably induced to do so by a belief that it would be unsuccessful, a belief which will most likely be shared by many readers for reasons totally independent of its literary merits or defects.



WILD-DUCK SHOOTING.—SEE PAGE 194.



1. Jumbo when young.

2. How Jumbo broke his tusks.

3. How Jumbo had his gums lanced.

4. Chaining Jumbo's legs.

5. Jumbo declines to move.

SKETCHES OF JUMBO, THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT, AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—SEE PAGE 190.

OBITUARY.

LADY LETHBRIDGE.

Ann Williams, Lady Lethbridge, died on the 11th inst., at Sandhill Park, Taunton. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of Mr. Thomas Benyon, of Thorp Arch, Yorkshire, and was married, Oct. 29, 1861, to Sir Wroth Acland Lethbridge, present Baronet, of Sandhill Park, by whom she leaves four sons and three daughters.

COLONEL G. P. CAMERON.

Colonel George Poulett Cameron, C.B., K.T.S., who died on the 12th inst., at Cheltenham, in his seventy-seventh year, was the only surviving son of Captain Robert Cameron, R.N. He served in the South Mahratta campaign, 1825-6, and in the Civil War in Portugal, including the siege of Oporto, 1832 to 1834. He was subsequently employed in Turkey, Persia, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, and Russia. Colonel Cameron married Louisa Agnes Alava, daughter of Colonel Sir Thomas Stephen Sorel, K.C.H. He was author of "Adventures in Georgia, Circassia, and Russia."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. D. BURTON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus William Desart Burton, C.B., late 7th Dragoon Guards, died at Pau, on the 11th inst. He was born in 1827, the third son of Lieutenant Benjamin Burton (son of Sir Charles Burton, second Baronet, of Pollacton, in the county of Carlisle), by Grace Ann, his wife, only child of Mr. William Roberts, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and was thus brother to the present Sir Charles William Cuffe Burton, Bart., to whom he was heir-presumptive. He served in the Eastern campaign of 1854-5, and commanded the 5th Dragoon Guards at the battles of Balaclava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and at Sebastopol. For these services he received the medal with three clasps, Brevet of Major, the decoration of C.B., the fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal.

MR. H. J. PERCY.

Mr. Hugh Josceline Percy, of Eskrigg, Wigton, Cumberland, J.P. and D.L. for that county, late of the 7th Hussars, died on the 9th inst., at Dumfries, aged sixty-four. He was third son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Hugh Percy, D.D., Bishop of Carlisle, by Mary, his first wife, eldest daughter of Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was, consequently, youngest brother of Mr. Algernon Charles Heber Percy, of Hodnet Hall, and nephew of George, second Earl of Beverley, who became, in 1865, fifth Duke of Northumberland.

MR. H. S. CHAPMAN.

Mr. Henry Samuel Chapman, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, at Dunedin, in that colony, aged seventy-eight. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1840; and in 1843 was appointed to the judgeship in New Zealand, which he relinquished in 1852 for the post of Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land. He was elected a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria in 1855, and on two occasions held the office of Attorney-General there. Until a few years back he was law lecturer at Melbourne University. Mr. Chapman contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and to various periodicals, amongst others, the *Westminster Review*.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. George Gould, a well-known Baptist minister, at Norwich. In 1879-80 he was President of the Baptist Union.

The Ven. James Hunter, D.D., late Archdeacon of Cumberland, Rupert's Land, and for the past fourteen years Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater, on the 12th inst., at Leinster-square, in his sixty-fifth year.

The Rev. Joshua W. Brooks, M.A., Rector of Ponton, Hon. Canon of Lincoln, and late Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, on the 15th inst., aged eighty-two.

The Rev. James Boys, Rector of Biddenden, Kent, recently, at the age of eighty-nine. He had been Rector of the parish for upwards of forty years.

The Hon. George Edgecumbe, uncle to the Earl of Mount-Edgecumbe, on the 18th inst., at his residence, Stone Hall, Stonehouse, aged eighty-two.

The Hon. John Constable Maxwell, son of William, thirteenth Lord Herries, by his wife, Marcia, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour, on the 16th inst., at Westwood Park, in his twenty-seventh year.

Mr. James Hope, Deputy Keeper of the Signet, on the 14th inst., at Avenel, Edinburgh, aged seventy-eight. He was last surviving son of the Right Hon. Charles Hope, by Lady Charlotte, his wife, eighth daughter of John, second Earl of Hopetoun. He married, in 1828, Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. David Boyle, and had five sons and three daughters.

The Rev. William Cecil, Rector of Longstanton St. Michael, Cambridgeshire, since 1823, on the 10th inst., in his ninetyeth year. He was last surviving son of the Rev. Richard Cecil, Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he himself graduated and became a Fellow.

Commander Henry Harrow, R.N., on the 12th inst., at The Manor House, Woodside, Lymington, in his ninetyeth year. He entered the Royal Navy seventy-four years ago, and served in the West Indies, the Baltic, and the Channel. He married, in 1834, Ann, daughter of Mr. E. D. Bridger, of Barton Farm.

Mr. Francis Ruddle, at Peterborough, recently, aged eighty-four. He was associated with the revival of Gothic architecture, and was connected with Sir Gilbert Scott and others in the restoration of several ecclesiastical edifices. He personally superintended the restoration of her Majesty's private chapel at Windsor.

Charlotte, the Hon. Lady Grey, widow of General the Hon. Sir Henry Grey, K.C.B., on the 12th inst., at 7, Seamore-place, Curzon-street, in her ninety-fourth year. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of Sir Charles Des Vœux, first Baronet, of Indville, Queen's County, and was married, Aug. 20, 1812, to General the Hon. Sir Henry George Grey, G.C.B., G.C.H., who left her a widow Jan. 11, 1845.

A discussion took place at the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week upon the Paddington Park Bill. It was resolved by a majority that if the promoters of the measure would give an undertaking to alter it in a manner satisfactory to the board they would discontinue their opposition and contribute a sum equal to £1000 per acre towards the cost of the purchase of the ground required for the formation of the proposed park, the money to be paid on the ground being conveyed to the board.—A crowded meeting of persons liable to be rated under the provisions of the Paddington Park Bill was held on Thursday night at St. John's School, Kilburn, Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P., in the chair. Sir Thomas urged the great need for the park, and brought forward in support of his statement the fact that three fourths of the persons who were liable to be especially rated had signed the petition in favour of the bill. General Lowry, C.B., moved a resolution to the effect that it was desirable that the land proposed for the site of the park should be acquired for that purpose. This was seconded by the Rev. Mitchell Cox, and carried.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

HARRY (Crediton).—The Black Pawn is wanted at K K 5th in No. 1979 to prevent a check on the White King should Black, after the moves 1. Kt to K 2nd, P takes Kt; 2. R to Q 3rd, and 3. P takes Kt (Queening).

J G (Worthing).—As every Pawn advanced to the eighth square can be promoted to any piece, except a King, it follows that you can have two or more Queens, three or more Knights, Bishops, and Rooks on the board at the same time.

H H (Broadmoor).—Your problem shall be examined. Have you not sent it before?

P P (Kentish Town Club).—The letter, we regret to say, has not been preserved; and we are, therefore, unable to put you in communication with the correspondent who made the inquiry.

PILGRIM (Preston).—In No. 1981 is not 1. R to B 4th a good reply to 1. B to K R 3rd? We shall be glad to hear from you whenever you are disposed to write.

HERWARD (Oxford).—Many thanks. It is not often the champion is found tripping; but he sometimes nods. Do you intend the game for publication?

A T W (Dover).—We are obliged for your note inclosing copy of the rules of your club.

A P (Highbury).—Only the correct solutions are acknowledged.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1976 received from J R Handley (Halifax, N.S.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1980 received from Pierce Jones, H Hampton, Pilgrim, Harry Bristow, and E L G.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1981 received from Besarquer, A Bagini (Venice), Albert Mann, Pierce Jones, H Hampton, Harry Bristow, Shadforth, J Shiel (Hedder), Liangibby, and G G (Abingdon).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF MISS BRECHET'S PROBLEM received from Pierce Jones, H Hampton, Harry Bristow, and Herward.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE LATE MR. BODEN'S PROBLEM received from Pierce Jones, H Hampton, Harry Bristow, Herward, Norman Rumbelow, and W Biddle.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1982 received from R B, J W W, R Brocklehurst, J A Greer, D Tarleton, Pierce Jones, L Nathan, H Hampton, Sirius, W Drysdale, Penelope, Z Ingold, Harry Bristow, E L G, Smutch, J H Garratt, G Saint Junior, L L Greenaway, Pilgrim, H Reeve, Cardlake W Wood, Aaron Harper, Herward, R L Southwell, Bosworth, Jupiter Junior, Cryptotype, M O Halloran, C Holstein, I Falcon (Antwerp), Worthing, Harry Springthorpe, B H O (Salisbury), R Gray, E Casella (Paris), W Hillier, A Wigmore, E Loudon, Shadforth, G S Oldfield, James Dobson, A W Scrutton, H A L S, A W L M McMorine, Cant, S Bullen, H Blacklock, Norman Rumbelow, J Hall, Ben Nevis, J G Anstee, E Tweddell, Thomas Waters, J Wemyss, W Biddle, T R Holdron, F G Parsloe, G W Law, Alpha, Schmucke, R H Brooks, M Tipping, H Lucas, N Meynell, G Fosbrooke, Otto Fulder (Ghent), C W Milsom, G L Mayne, and D Jeune.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1981.

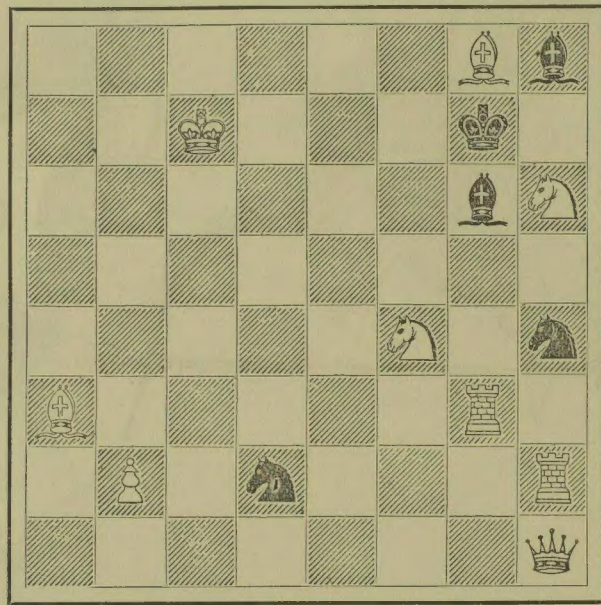
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt takes P R to K 3rd*
2. Kt to B 6th Any move
3. Q or Kt mates.

* If Black play 1. R to B 4th, white continues with 2. Kt to B 2nd; if 1. R to K sq, then 2. Q to B sq (ch), &c.; and if 1. B moves, 2. Kt to B 6th, mating in every case on the third move.

PROBLEM No. 1984.

By JAMES PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A smart Skirmish which recently occurred at the Dublin Chess Club between Messrs. ROBERTS and POLLOCK. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to Q 2nd	Q to B 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. Kt takes Kt	Q to R 4th
4. Kt takes P	B to B 4th	15. B takes B	Q takes B
5. B to K 3rd	Q to B 3rd	16. R to K square	Q takes K B P
6. P to Q B 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd		
7. B to Q Kt 5th			

There is the high authority of Mr. Whyte in favour of this line of play, we believe; nevertheless, we venture to prefer 7. B to K 2nd.

7.	P to Q R 3rd
7. Kt to K 4th is sometimes played here.	
8. B to B 4th	Kt to K 4th
9. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 3rd
10. Castles	Q to Kt 3rd
11. K to R square	Q takes K P

11. Castles would have been safer at this juncture. This capture, it may be noted, materially assists in the development of White's forces.

17. Q to Q 5th

18. R takes B

19. Q takes K P

20. Kt to K 5th

20. Kt to K 5th

21. R to Q sq (ch)

21. R to Q sq (ch)

White now mates in three moves.

A return match between the Croydon and South Norwood Clubs was played on the 8th inst., twelve competitors on each side. Of the twenty-two games decided, Croydon scored twelve and Norwood ten.

The Oxford University Club was victorious in a match played against the Oxford City Club on the 10th inst. There were twelve players a side, and the University scored fourteen games to eight in favour of the City.

The fourth class of the City of London Club engaged in a match with the members of the Railway Clearing House Club on the 13th inst., and scored six games to three.

The match between the Oxford University and the Knight class of the City of London Chess Club was played at Oxford on Saturday last, the 18th inst. There were twelve players a side, and the match resulted, as will be seen from the following score, in a victory for the City of London Club by one point.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.	Won.	CITY OF LONDON (First Class).	Won.
Mr. G. E. Wainwright (Univ.)	0	Mr. B. G. Laws	...
Mr. W. H. Heaton (B.N.C.)	0	Mr. Edwd. Redpath	...
Mr. W. P. Emerson (Ch. Ch.)	0	Mr. J. Foster	...
Mr. E. H. Crose (Exeter)	1	Mr. J. H. Manning	...
Mr. C. D. Looock (Univ.)	0	Rev. J. J. Seagrill	...
Mr. W. N. P. Beebe (Trinity)	0	Rev. Edwd. Wells	...
Mr. J. Moultrie (New)	1	Mr. J. E. Rabbeth	...
Mr. J. T. Lawrence (Merton)	0	Mr. H. D. Long	...
Mr. S. Weall (St. John's)	1	Mr. Jas. F. Lovelock	...
Rev. H. A. Pickard (Ch. Ch.)	1	Mr. M. D. Blunt	...
Mr. R. Ackerly (C. C. C.)	0	Mr. M. Beyfus	...
Mr. C. F. Leatherdale (Queen's)	0	Mr. G. Adamson	...
	5½		6½

Knotley Hall, Leigh, near Penhurst Station, Kent, the residence of Lady Harriet Warde, was entered on Friday night, the 17th inst., by burglars, who carried off a large quantity of jewellery. The entry was effected, with the aid of ladders, through the dressing-room window.

Among the papers found in the possession of the woman Fearnoux at Birmingham is one dated in 1878, in which she makes a general confession of her misdeeds up to that time. The document was written when she was suffering from severe illness. The Treasury have undertaken the prosecution. Some further extraordinary documents have been published in connection with these frauds. Many of them profess to be letters from Lord Coleridge, and are remarkable for their peculiar legal phraseology.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1877) of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Butler, 13th Hussars, formerly of No. 1, Gore-street, South Kensington, but late of No. 66, Princes-gate, Hyde Park, who died on Dec. 16 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Thomas Butler, the father, and Sir James Robert Carmichael, Bart., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £130,000. The testator leaves his furniture, plate, linen, china, books, and effects at his residence to his father; £5000 to Sir J. R. Carmichael; and the residue of his property, real and personal, upon trust for his father for life, and then for John Clayton.

The will (dated June 15, 1877) of the Rev. Henry Collison, late of East Bilney, Norfolk, who died on Aug. 13 last, was proved on the 11th inst. by Mrs. Harriett Mary Collison, the widow, and Albert Collison, the son, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being upwards of £120,000. The testator gives to his wife £300 and all his furniture, jewellery, plate, household effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock; to his nephew, Matthew Whiting, £200; to his son Albert the advowson of the consolidated rectories of East Bilney and Beetley, Norfolk, and all his freehold property in the parish of Ledgate; and to his son Henry all his freehold property in the parish of Yaxham. The remainder of his real estate is directed to be sold and the proceeds held upon trust for his wife for life, or widowhood, and then for his daughters, Harriet, Kate, and Flora. The residue of the personality is to be held upon trust, as to the income, to pay it to his wife for life or widowhood—in the event of her marrying again an annuity of £500 is substituted—and at her death or marriage again, as to the capital, for all his children, except his son Henry, who is already amply provided for.

The will (dated Nov. 9, 1867) of Mr. John Gray, formerly of Wheatfield, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, but late of Claygate, Thames Ditton, Surrey, was proved on the 24th ult. by William Gray, the brother, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate being over £79,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to the Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary; £500 each to his seven godchildren; and legacies to his sister, Mrs. Slade, a cousin, and a former servant. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his said brother.

The will (dated Nov. 12, 1879), with a codicil (dated Feb. 10, 1881), of Mr. Edgar Disney, late of The Hyde, Ingatestone, Essex, who died on Dec. 8 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Barbara Disney, the widow, Frederick William Disney, the son, and William Douglas Phelps, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £48,000. The testator leaves to his wife £1000 and all his furniture, plate, jewellery, and effects, and his mansion house for life; and annuities and legacies to children and others. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death further legacies are given to children, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between all his children, except his sons Edgar John and Lambert Brouncker, already sufficiently provided for.

The will (dated July 15, 1880) of Mr. William Ramsay, late of Bury-street, St. James's, of Brighton, and of Menie, near Aberdeen, who died on Nov. 26 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by John Ramsay, the nephew, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £44,000. The testator, after giving legacies to nephews, friends, and servants, leaves the residue of his estate and effects to his daughters, Mrs. Jessie Knight and Ida Maude Helen, Princess Haudjeri.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1880) of Mr. William Back, late of Bucksteep Manor, Great Bucksteep, Warbleton, Sussex, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by Charles Augustus Back, the son; Alfred Back, the grandson; and John Dalton, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to nearly £40,000. The testator gives legacies and annuities to daughters, sons, daughter-in-law, and workmen; £10,000 upon trust for the daughters of his late son Alfred, and the reversion to £8000 more on the death of children. One half of his real estate and of the residue of the personality he leaves to his grandson, Alfred Back; and the other half upon trust for his son, Charles Augustus, for life, and then for his said grandson.

The will (dated April 11, 1858) of Miss Mary Ann Christy, late of Coombe Bank, Kingston-on-Thames, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Miss Elizabeth Christy, the sister, to whom she gives all her property, of whatever kind, for her own absolute use and benefit. The value of the personal estate exceeds £23,000.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were very small, there being only one steamer with live stock and four with fresh meat, which showed a decrease in live stock and a slight increase in fresh meat. The totals were—58 cattle, 5455 qrs. of beef, and 1126 carcasses of mutton.

The annual report of the trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund has been issued. The net gain of the year, from rents and interest, has been £29,751, as shown by the annexed accounts. The sum given and bequeathed by Mr. Peabody was, in 1862, £150,000; in 1866, £100,000; in 1868, £100,000; and in 1873, £150,000; making a total of £500,000, to which has been added money received as rent and interest, £280,448, making the total fund on Dec. 31 last £780,448. The trustees have borrowed and are owing the Public Works Loan Commissioners £62,833. The expenditure to the end of the year has been £781,040. Up to the end of the year, the trustees had provided for the artisan and labouring poor of London 6160 rooms, exclusive of bath-rooms, laundries, and wash-houses. These rooms comprised 2787 separate dwellings, which were occupied by 11,459 persons. 432 new dwellings have been opened by the trustees during the past year, and for these there have been upwards of three thousand applicants.

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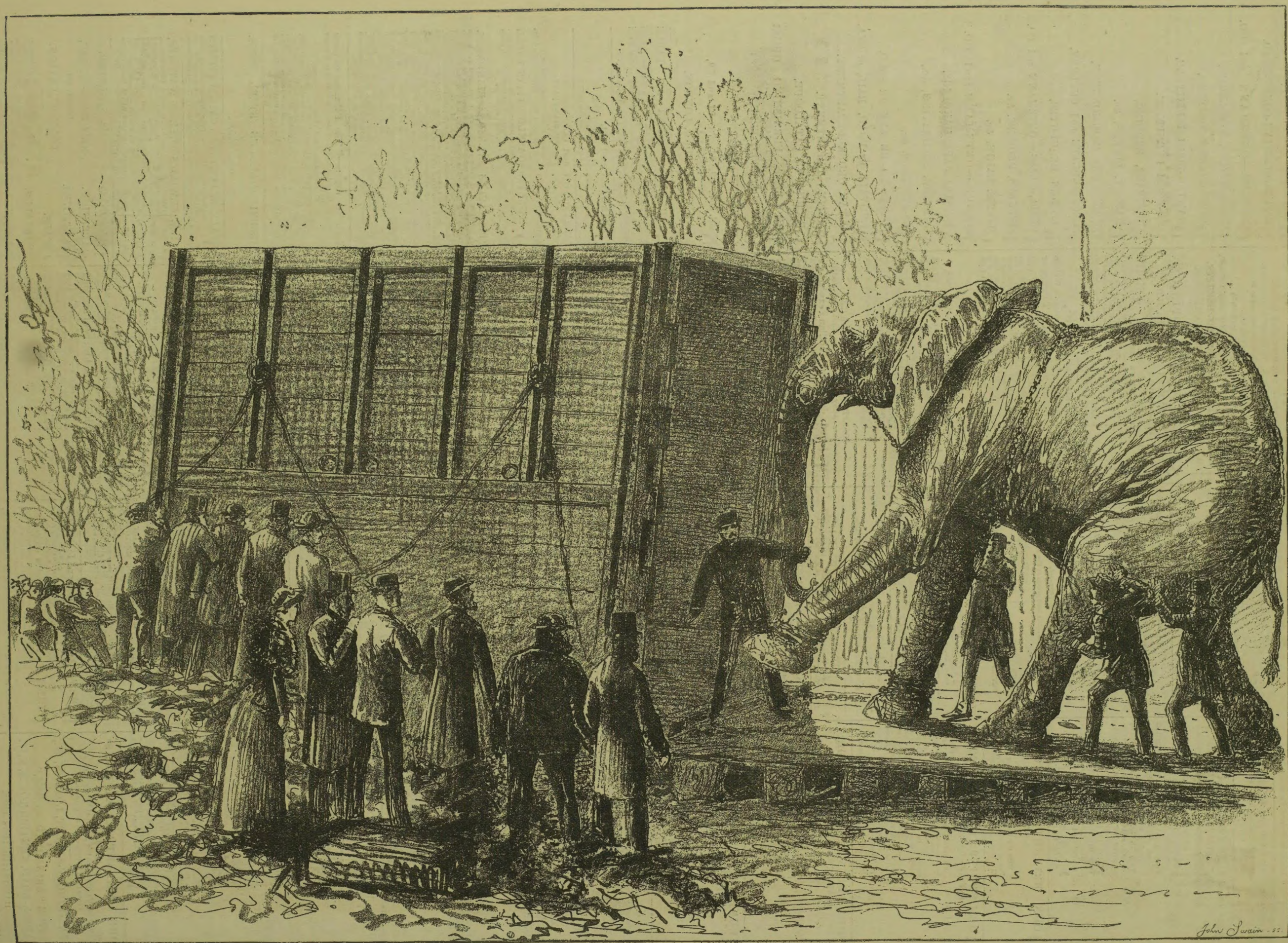
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